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FIN. COM. ASKS SUIT TO RECOVER $200,000 PAYMENT

Report Says City Overpaid Contractors for Work at Columbus Park

CHARGE SUPPORTED BY COURT DECISION

Special Counsel, Not Law Department, Would Bring Action

The city of Boston, is asked by the finance committee to institute proceedings immediately by special counsel to recover more than $200,000 alleged to be due from the J. C. Coleman & Sons Company for "overpayments" in connection with the contract for filling in Columbus Park, South Boston, and "for damages if the contractor refuses to complete the work."

The commission's report issued yesterday comes as a result of the recent decision by the Supreme Court making permanent an injunction against the city to make further payments to the Coleman Company for which in 1924 ten taxpayers petitioned alleging that the company was not complying with the terms of its original contract for $448,190 for filling in Columbus Park.

The decision of the court withheld from payment $29,028.82 which the city held in reserve at the time the suit was entered and $15,000 which the Coleman concern has claimed to be due since May 24, 1924. In its report the commission says:

Measurements Questioned

"By report dated September 16, 1924, to the Mayor and City Council of that year, the Finance Commission disclosed the fact that for filling furnished at Columbus Park the J. C. Coleman & Sons Company had been overpaid in an amount over $200,000. Before the contract was awarded to this company a plan had been made, after survey, showing the levels of the area to be filled. The contract provided that all filling materials furnished, except sand, should be put in place, levelled and rolled. The amount would then be determined by finding the new levels by a survey and calculating the material between the old and the new levels. This was an accurate method of determining the amount delivered.

"Instead of following the method thus provided by the contract, the Park Commissioners of that year undertook to ascertain the amount of filling by counting the loads delivered, an inaccurate method and liable to fraud. This method was contrary to the contract provision. After the Finance Commission had begun to investigate the situation, the Park Commissioners of that year attempted to legalize their over-payments by an amendment to the original contract, made on Aug. 7, by which they attempted to establish a new method of measurement instead of that provided in the contract.

"In concluding its report of 1924 the Finance Commission made the following recommendations:

"'Action should now be taken by a taxpayers' committee in the courts to prevent further waste of the city's money and to have the amendment to this contract made on Aug. 7 declared void. The money paid to the contractor in excess of his performance of the contract should be recovered by the proper authorities.'

"The recommendations of the commission were followed. The

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ARMY SCHOOLS INCREASE

WASHINGTON (AP)—A recapitulation issued at the War Department of the school work which will be in operation in the service this fiscal year estimates that there will be over 500 different kinds of schools for officers and men, including the regimental, post and other garrison units.

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Women Leaders in Professions Share Their Recipes of Success

Business Executives Hold Vocational Discussions at Convention to Help Younger Women See Opportunities in Their Work and Prepare for Them

By MARJORIE SHULER

OAKLAND, Calif., July 18—Ten-thousand-dollar-a-year women have turned teacher for a day and leading women bankers, women hotel managers, women judges and women manufacturers are telling newcomers in the business field how they met their problems in a series of 12 simultaneous vocational conferences preceding the formal opening of the ninth annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Scurrying little groups are going from conference room to conference room in the city auditorium eager to hear a famous woman public official point out the milestones to her success, a champion seller of automobiles explain her methods and the originator of a famous brand of candy tell how women who "come out of the kitchen" may bring along with them a recipe or two on which to found a flourishing factory.

Would Make Way Easier

The conferences are a new feature of the annual convention designed to produce useful information regarding women's interests and to be the stepping stone toward a revival of the old English guild system. Based on the success of the experiment at this meeting, it is expected that at future conventions women will be divided into occupational groups for at least two days' discussion of the particular problems relating to their group, the preparation, training and experience required to enter the field, the special issues to be dealt with there and the opportunities for women to win recognition and advancement.

The desire of women who have pioneered to chart a path less arduous and more attractive for younger women to follow is partly responsible for the project. Some of these women have known the stern discipline of several years in distasteful employment before they found their way into their present successful enterprises of bond selling, or real estate, or raising prize cattle or running a tea room, and they are eager to help others to make their adjustments more readily.

"It is not lack of interest in the job so much as seeming lack of opportunity ahead which makes so many indifferent stenographers and typists and file clerks," said one of these women. "We ask no special favors for ourselves as women but we are trying to secure equal opportunities for advancement, provided

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SOONG SEEKS TO UNITE TWO CHINESE GROUPS

Efforts Made at Mediation Between Hankow and Nanking Regimes

By Special Cable

HANKOW, July 18—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed that the Finance Minister, T. V. Soong, who has returned to Hankow from Shanghai, is attempting to play a mediating rôle between the Nanking and Hankow governments, and has proposals for a settlement of the Kuomintang split. With the recent pronounced swing toward moderation, the issues between two régimes have become largely personal.

Hankow is demanding the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek as a militarist who defied the Kuomintang discipline, while Nanking demands the dismissal of the Russian adviser, Michael Borodin, and the elimination of the more radical members of the Hankow Government.

To Restore Currency

Soong also hopes to restore the depreciated local currency, which is an important factor in the prolonged business depression here, and has worked out plans for this objective with financial experts.

Gen. Teng Yen-ta, who headed the army political department and is an outstanding Left Wing Kuomintang member, has resigned his post as a protest against the more moderate tendencies prevailing in the council's of the Hankow Government.

Declaring that the ideas of Sun Yat-sen are being misconstrued, General Teng stated that the "attitude of the members of the central executive committee underwent an unfortunate change. Those who favored the expedition against Chiang Kai-shek proposed conditions for a compromise surrender. People formerly enthusiastic for uniting the masses for a Nationalist revolution suggest a split with the Communists. Those who advocated protection for the interests of workers and peasants started to massacre them. If Kuomintang does not recognize the peasant-Labor movement its significance will be lost, and its power reduced to nothingness."

General Teng's resignation shows how strongly the tide now flows against the radicals on the Hankow régime.

FARM OWNERS IN IOWA GET LEAN RETURN ON ACRES THEY RENT OUT

DES MOINES, Ia., July 18 (Special)—The average farm owner in Iowa who rented his farm received a gross rental of $6.65 per acre in 1926, and a net return of $3.50 per acre, or 2½ per cent on the appraised value. This is announced by the Iowa Department of Agriculture co-operating with the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, following a study of 1100 rented farms.

The study shows that in 1926 the average farm owner paid $1.41 for taxes, 82 cents for repairs on buildings, fences, and incidentals, and allowing 92 cents for depreciation, had $3.50 per acre left. Taxes absorbed about 29 per cent of the rent after the other expenses had been deducted. Cash rents averaged slightly lower than crop-sharer interests. Appraisals of about 3000 persons, other than the owners, to the actual value of these farms, gave the average at about $141 per acre.

"COTTON WEEK" OBSERVED

AUSTIN, Tex., July 18 (Special)—Power farming and the development of systematized marketing will restore and maintain profitable prices for cotton. Such was the consensus of authorities from Washington, several southern states, Texas and England at a special "cotton week" of the University of Texas summer session.

COOLIDGE STAND AS PARTY HEAD SOUGHT BY DRYS

Say President Is Expected "to Furnish Leadership in American Idealism"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—The responsibility of the President in directing public sentiment on the subject of prohibition enforcement was stressed today by leaders in prohibition and enforcement circles here. Washington dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor on July 13, reported a growing demand for a "definite statement" of the presidential attitude.

In commenting upon this development, many men and women are outspoken in their opinion that a formal pronouncement by Mr. Coolidge would clarify the political as well as the enforcement situation.

Concrete evidence of what such a statement would mean at the present time is given by Dr. Robert E. Corradini, secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism. He compares the present situation with that which existed in 1923, when President Harding, in an address at Denver, definitely pointed out the dangers which would result from a public opinion which trifled with the seriousness of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Result of Harding Stand

Dr. Corradini made a detailed study of the result of this Presidential declaration, and found that it had "an immediate and salutary effect upon enforcement. It stopped to a great extent the reaction against the prohibition amendment," and marked the milestone at which prohibition "turned the corner."

Making it plain that he spoke personally, rather than in his official capacity, Dr. Corradini declared that an "authoritative message from the Chief Executive of the Nation would do more toward law enforcement than if he were to double our police force.

"The President is an executive, and not merely an administrator," Dr. Corradini continued. "As such he is expected not only to preserve our interests but to furnish leadership in American idealism.

Effect on 1928 Election

"A statement at this time would cause many of the social leaders to wonder as to 'whither we are drifting' and provoke them to follow his course and example.

"The present conditions of lax enforcement are undoubtedly due to a large extent to the fact that no positive voice has spoken, pointing out the danger to national welfare in ignoring and even violating the law."

The stand taken by President

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State Tax of Ohio Trebled for Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, O.

THE state tax rate in Ohio for 1927 will be three times higher than ever before, it has been announced by J. T. Tracy, state auditor, in a communication to John A. Zangerle, county auditor. As a result, Cuyahoga County will pay $1,740,000 more taxes for State purposes in 1927 than during the last two years, Mr. Zangerle said. The rate of .25 mills has been raised to .85 mills, resulting in an increase of six cents per $100 on all Cuyahoga County assessments—both real and personal. Cleveland's tax rate this year will pass the 2.50 mark for the first time in its history, it is believed.

QUIET PREVAILS IN VIENNA; DRINK SALE FORBIDDEN

Chancellor in Conference With Socialists—Hopes to Settle Differences

VIENNA, July 18 (AP) (3:30 a. m.)—Order has been restored throughout all Vienna. At this hour, the Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, was conferring with the Socialist representatives, Burgomaster Seitz and Herr Bauer, with the object of insuring a peaceable session of Parliament, settle the differences and arrange a resumption of the public services.

Quiet prevailed throughout the city yesterday, following the riots which were inaugurated Friday. The last serious incident of the disorders was a clash last night between a mob and the police in which seven were killed and ten wounded. The quiet situation was due chiefly to the discipline of the Republican Guards, who are co-operating with the police.

Burgomaster Seitz forbid the sale of alcoholic drinks yesterday, and the Socialists and trade unions have appealed to the workers to refuse to touch liquor during the ensuing days until normal conditions prevail.

The Socialists are centering their efforts toward preventing civil war and keeping the Communists from forcing a revolution. The fact that the Prussian Communist Deputy, Wilhelm Pieck, flew to Vienna yesterday is taken as an indication of the efforts of the Third Internationale to gain control.

The Socialist trade unions have issued a joint manifesto urging the workers not to be misled by the Communists as their program of arming the workers would result immediately in civil war.

As soon as the general strike is ended, it is stated that the Chancellor will convoke an emergency session of Parliament to discuss the political situation resulting from the recent riots. It is expected that he will issue writs of election in the hope of securing a strong anti-Socialistic lineup in a new Reichsrat.

Relations Between Seipel and Opposition Doubtful

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—While the bulk of the news received here from Vienna and near-by places indicated that the Austrian capital was calm today after last week's outbreak of violence, and that things were gradually becoming normal, the situation was not altogether clear and the actual relations between the Government and the Opposition seemed still in a doubtful state.

There was a report from Nikolsburg (Austria) late last night that the situation in Vienna, which earlier had been described as more hopeful, had again become serious, owing to feeling that the Communists were getting the upper hand and controling the Social Democrats. The Federal Government was represented as

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LAST DETAILS ARE ARRANGED FOR INSTITUTE

Sir Arthur Willert Among Those Who Will Address Williamstown Meeting

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 18 (Special)—Sir Arthur Willert, head of the American section of the British Foreign Office, and Washington correspondent for the London Times during the war, will address the seventh session of the Institute of Politics, which will be held from July 28 to August 25, according to an announcement made by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, President of Williams College and chairman of the institute.

Dr. Garfield also announces the personnel of a special round table to be led by Harold Scott Quigley of the University of Minnesota, which will discuss the present difficulties in China, and the causes which have brought them about.

Developments in Europe

The special series of lectures, according to Dr. Garfield, will deal this summer with the financial, economic and political developments in Europe since the war. It is said here today that the institute will rival if not exceed in public importance, on account of its distinguished participants, any previous session.

In addition to Sir Arthur Willert, the special lectures will include Count Carlo Sforza of Rome and Dr. Peter P. Reinhold of Dresden, former German Finance Minister in the Luther Cabinet. Between 200 and 300 business men, diplomats, editors, college professors, army and navy officers are enrolled as members for the forthcoming sessions of the institute.

Harold Scott Quigley, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, who will lead the round table on China, will have as his associates Stanley K. Hornbeck, professor of political economy at Harvard University, and Malcolmn MacDonald, a member of the British delegation to the Honolulu conference on China which is meeting this month, according to Dr. Garfield's announcement.

Problems of China

The Institute, according to Dr. Garfield, will make a special study in its round table groups this summer of the international problems now confronting China, Mexico and South America, the question of international debts, and the struggle for supremacy in Europe of the political ideals of democracy and dictatorship. England, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Serbia and Denmark will be represented by speakers and round table leaders, and an entirely new group of American experts in international affairs is announced to lead round-table and general conference discussions beginning next week.

Count Carlo Sforza, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Italy during the Giolitti administration in 1920, and in 1922 Ambassador of Italy in Paris, is one of the distinguished Europeans who will attend the Institute. He is scheduled to lecture on "Foreign Policies of Europe Since the Peace of Versailles," with special reference to the Balkans and Italy. Before the war Count Sforza was Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, High Commissioner of Italy at Constantinople and Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Peter P. Reinhold, former Saxon Minister of Finances, and later Finance Minister in Chancellor Luther's cabinet in Germany, will lecture of the financial and economic policy of Germany. Dr. Reinhold pledged himself to carry out the Dawes plan during his tenure of office, and had succeeded in materially reducing taxation in Germany when the Luther cabinet was overthrown last February. He is a member of the Democratic Party in his country.

Bishop Nicholai, the leading spirit of the Organized Serbian Orthodox

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"Intelligent Practice" Wins Marathons, Says Mr. DeMar

Melrose Athlete, Who Has Led in Hundreds of Long Runs, Talks Modestly of His Victories and His Daily Tasks

Satisfaction which Clarence DeMar, notable Marathon runner of Melrose, had found in turning over to a Boy Scout troop a surplus sum of money the promoters of a recent race in Canada desired to share with him, has been somewhat impaired because the information became public.

Mr. DeMar could not accept the money himself because he reads very closely the terms of amateur standing. On the other hand he did suggest a way for its diversion to a useful purpose, and through it some Boy Scouts will have a week's vacation at camp, and others a three-day canoe trip. But, he strongly deprecates any allusion to the incident whatever.

There are other things far more to his liking to talk of, and so he looked back with a visitor over the years that have passed since he began running Marathon races in 1909, selecting a few ideas of his about the factors which help to make the winner of Marathons.

It was the sunset hour of a week day. Mr. DeMar still wore his working clothes. His manner was unruffled and calm and everything he said was shot through with an apparently characteristic whimsicality that leavened with humorous perspective what, spoken too seriously, might sound like mere sententious theorizing. He sat with his back to a window beyond which the sky was brilliance with ribbons of mauve and rose and saffron. Somewhere in a nearby room a clock ticked pompously. All about him were trophies of successful runs. Great silver cups, a beautiful trophy made of a brace of runners in bronze, the inevitable residuum of a superlative running record. Outside children, doubtless already savoring dimly of the inspiration afforded them in the neighborly DeMar's career, were noisily playing duck-on-the-rock.

Running Technique

"I like to think, over and over," said Mr. Demar in a voice threaded with homely humor, "what it is that makes or determines the winner in a race. You can hear any quality you like suggested. Some think it is running technique. I don't know exactly what that is unless it is the way a runner holds his head and arms, or the grace with which he sets a stride.

"Even experts—and you'd laugh if you knew how many there are of them—don't agree on the food run-

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Three Mid-Western States Achieve Reduction in Taxes

North Dakota Has Lowered Rate Annually for Several Years; Minnesota and Iowa Also Seek Economy

Three states—North Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa—which have been able to accomplish reductions in taxes, notwithstanding the general upward trend are included in the sixth installment today of the series of special articles which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is publishing in connection with its survey of tax conditions throughout the United States. Further articles will appear daily through July 28.*

BISMARCK, N. D. (Special)—North Dakota is one of the few states in the Union which has been reducing its general tax levy each year for several years past, and which is actually on a pay-as-you-go basis without a dollar of bonded indebtedness for public improvements, according to A. G. Sorlie, Governor.

State taxes in North Dakota have been materially reduced during the past few years, although in many instances taxes raised by subdivisions, such as cities, towns and school districts, have been increased, since the State has no control over the subdivisions. The state tax levy in 1924 was 2.80 mills. In 1925 it had been lowered to 2.40 mills, while in 1926 it was still further reduced to an even 2 mills.

Tax Levy Reduced

"The trend of expenditures in North Dakota is naturally upward inasmuch as the State is growing rapidly and the demands being made upon it increase accordingly," said State Treasurer C. A. Fisher. "Expenses have increased but not in proportion to the increase in the volume of the State's business," he continued. "In spite of the increase, the general tax levy has been reduced. This has been made possible because other sources of revenue have increased to more than cover the additional expenditures. These other sources include gasoline taxes, motor vehicle licenses, state income taxes and the like.

The only bonded indebtedness which North Dakota has at the present time is for the Bank of North Dakota, $2,000,000; the state mill and elevator, $4,500,000; and the bonds which were sold to finance real estate loans to farmers. The total bonded indebtedness in 1926 was $28,559,000, and at the present time this has been increased to $33,358,500.

A considerable part of the general tax levy for the past few years has been for the purpose of paying soldiers' bonuses to veterans of the World War, and the state tax rate will be still further lowered when this is discontinued, probably this year. By the end of the year it is believed that practically all bonuses payable in this State will have been taken care of.

Soldier Bonus Is Factor

In 1926 the State collected from its general tax levy $5,402,161.25, from which fund was expended for the running expenses of the State the sum of $4,806,243.29. The general levy also included $1,027,618.30 for soldiers' bonus payments, and there was paid out $1,034,531.54 during the year, there having been a substantial balance in the fund at the beginning of the year.

Year	Receipts	Expenditures
1917	6,196,611.59	6,468,953.15
1918	7,571,919.32	7,688,133.00
1919	7,958,439.55	6,499,849.00
1920	14,070,056.38	13,207,037.38
1921	12,595,082.73	13,231,909.28
1922	14,762,853.87	15,411,760.94
1923	19,310,033.56	17,991,634.20
1924	19,235,239.08	19,315,011.36
1925	20,646,922.75	16,566,560.21
1926	22,156,227.47	19,290,571.59

For the year 1900 the receipts were $2,370,695.65 and the expenditures $2,440,090.34. In 1905 the receipts were $2,507,201.19 and expenditures $2,506,680.25. For 1910 receipts were $5,823,658.89 and expenditures $5,-823,658.89.

Minnesota Reduces Both Local and State Taxation Seeks Economy Measures

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 22 (Special)—Basing their views on a $3,-000,000 reduction in the amount of taxes levied for all state, county, city and village, township and school district purposes, state officials declare Minnesota was never in better condition financially than at present. Nor have they lost sight of the fact that taxes always go down in the last half of a legislative biennium.

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AMERICA GREETS BYRD PARTY AND MR. CHAMBERLIN

Commander and Companions Land at New York for Four-Day Reception

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—Commander Richard E. Byrd, Bert Acosta, Lieut. George O. Noville, and Lieut. Bernt Balchen, who flew the Fokker airplane America to Paris, and Clarence D. Chamberlin, who piloted the Bellanca monoplane Columbia from New York to Germany, with Charles A. Levine as passenger, returned here today on board the Leviathan and were accorded a reception that rivaled that given to Colonel Lindbergh.

The welcome was a spectacular one. Dark storm clouds hung low overhead and it was not until the tug Macom, bearing the aviators and the welcoming party, got close to the Battery that they were visible to the crowds that had been waiting many hours to welcome them.

The four-day program started when Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the Mayor's committee of welcome, accompanied by Mrs. R. E. Byrd, Sr., Commander Byrd's mother; Mrs. Bert Acosta, Thomas Byrd, young brother of the flyer; Floyd A. Bennett, who was with Commander Byrd on his flight to the North Pole; Mrs. Noville, Colonel Lindbergh, Harry A. Guggenheim, head of the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, who is sponsoring Colonel Lindbergh's flight to 48 states; high army and navy officers and officials of the State and city, met the aviators off Quarantine and took them aboard the Macom, which proceeded to the Battery, where the party landed.

Commander Byrd was first welcomed at the Battery by his wife, who had been waiting there with Mrs. James J. Walker, wife of the Mayor, for more than two hours. Others who were at the Battery to welcome the aviators were Mrs. Chamberlin and Rodman Wanamaker, who sponsored and financed the America's flight.

Valuable Data Obtained

The meeting between Commander Byrd and Colonel Lindbergh was another feature of the home-coming of the fliers. Despite the seeming rivalry between them to be the first off on the hop across the Atlantic, the friendship between these two aviators is very warm. Colonel Lindbergh's congratulations to Commander Byrd were sincere and earnest.

The chief purpose of the America's flight was to study weather and other conditions which must be met to make commercial aviation between the New World and the Old World practicable. Commander Byrd, while coming up the bay on board the Macom, indicated clearly that in this work his party had learned much.

"Radio is indispensable to any transatlantic flight," he said. "Included in the scant investigations, I

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BRITAIN IS HELD READY FOR NEW POLICY IN CHINA

Institute of Pacific Relations Hears of Recent Conciliation Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent

HONOLULU, T. H., July 18—"China does not exist for foreign trade alone," declared Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the national committee of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, in bringing before the Institute of Pacific Relations, in session here, the great problem of China's relations with the world.

Dr. Yui's statement was one of a series in which delegates of the 10 nations represented in the conference gave unofficially their respective country's views of Pacific relations. Speaking for the United States, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Standford University and chairman of the institute asserted that, "The century-old association with Canada represents the ideal type of relation to a foreign country toward which America is aspiring."

Outlining the British attitude, Sir Frederick Whyte, formerly president of the National Indian Legislative Assembly, declared that Great Britain is ready "to go more than half way" in adopting a new relationship toward China "despite the fact that there is no authentic sovereign government" to deal with at present.

"Unusual Situation"

"We admit the situation is unusual," he said, "but this policy has the support of the British people. Acts bear out this claim. Thus Britain has negotiated the rendition of Wei Hai Wei, which awaits the Chinese signature; it has signed an agreement with the Nationalists whereby the concessions at Hankow become self-supporting, also at Kiukiang. It is negotiating one in Tientsin also, in company with other powers; it has restored the Mixed Court at Shanghai to the Chinese.

"Britain has relinquished its share of the Boxer indemnity and accepted the principle of tariff autonomy. It has undertaken to negotiate new treaties on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect of each other's territorial sovereignty.

"We salute the new China with its promise for the future and we will do our part to promote the new growth."

Dr. Yui declared the nationalist movement "freed of Reds" is sweeping over all China. He said the greatest sign of progress was the demand for new treaties to abrogate the old which he held extremely unfair. He said the British agreements had been favorably received by the Chinese.

Further Friendship Invoked

The American memorandum impressed the Chinese, but the belief was expressed that the United States should more fully show its friendship for China. The Japanese memo-

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ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT NOW SEEMS POSSIBLE

Provisional Understanding on Cruiser Tonnage Total Has Been Reached

AMERICAN VIEWPOINT NOW BEING AWAITED

Figure for United States and Great Britain Is Placed at 500,000 Tons

GENEVA, July 18 (AP)—By reason of Japanese mediation a ray of light which may show the way to an eventual accord has penetrated the tripartite naval conference.

Japan and Great Britain have reached as between themselves a provisional agreement on a total tonnage of cruisers and destroyers of about 500,000 for the United States and Great Britain, which will serve as a basis for discussion.

Viscount Ishii has officially communicated to Hugh S. Gibson, head of the American delegation, all the details of the Japanese conversations with the British, which were carried on with the knowledge of the Americans and in keeping with Mr. Gibson's suggestion that if the Japanese and British could bring together their widely divergent positions there would be a better chance for all three powers reaching an understanding, since the Americans occupy a place between the two Japanese and British extremes.

The round figure of 500,000 tons, which, roughly, gives the United States and Great Britain about 300,-000 tons in cruisers, is made conditional on various things, one of which, it is understood, Japan herself has not yet accepted.

Maintaining Obsolete Warships

The principal condition is reported to be that all three powers would be entitled to maintain obsolete warships which would not be counted in the total tonnage, and which on the basis of the maintenance of 25 per cent would swell the total tonnage of cruisers and destroyers for the United States and Great Britain.

Other considerations entering into the fixing of a tentative total as a basis for discussion are understood to be restriction in mounting eight-inch guns on cruisers under 10,000 tons, fixing of the number of 10,000-ton cruisers to about 12 for the United States and Great Britain and the establishment of what would virtually be parity between all three powers in submarines.

Japan, it is said, will insist on the fundamental basis of liberty in mounting eight-inch guns, but would be ready to make concessions in fact by agreeing to the fixing of the proportion of cruiser tonnage on which such guns could be installed.

No Japanese Comment

The Japanese decline to comment on the development, saying that the word is now with the Americans and that nothing can be done without them.

Now the tripartite conference has demonstrated after a month's almost fruitless labor the stupendous difficulties barring the road to argument on the comparatively simple agenda, leaders of the League of Nations are less inclined to criticize the meager results of the League's own disarmament negotiations.

Whether the three-power conference succeeds or fails, the League has learned its lesson—it has read the handwriting on the wall—and it is that general reduction of armaments on land and sea and in the air is a problem requiring long years of solution.

The League's preparatory commission disarmament conference is scheduled to meet again in November. It has amassed an enormous amount of valuable material and has even framed the draft of a treaty, but this document shows the existence of so many points in conflict and contains so many reservations concerning all branches of armament, that the problem must practically be tackled anew in its entirety and with the hope of success conditional on the great powers reaching an agreement on outstanding subjects, especially naval questions.

Everybody recognizes here that the collapse of the three-power parley would have a chilling influence on the larger problem, the reduction of all armaments by all countries. Incidentally, friends of the League of Nations are remarking that the failure of the naval conference cannot be proclaimed worldwide as another proof of the weakness of the League of Nations, since the conference is not a league affair.

Broad League Gospel

However, the broad league gospel is understood to be that anything which leads to concord and harmony among nations and constitutes a step toward world disarmament is backed genuinely by the League whether held in Geneva or elsewhere. Hence, responsible opinion is that the failure of the three big maritime powers to reach an agreement will be a blow to the policy co-operation and mutual understanding, of which the League is sponsor.

If Great Britain, the United States and Japan are meeting such discouraging differences in trying to limit cruisers, destroyers and submarines, what is being asked is what will eventuate when all nations of the earth seek to solve in one combined effort the complicated problem of the limitation of navies, armies, and air fleets, and especially the armies of Europe.

The general situation is that the Americans and Japanese are still waiting for the British to scale down their estimate of total tonnage of cruisers, with one American saying, "We are standing pat both as to the necessity for low limitation and free-

dom to mount the type of guns we wish on cruisers, provided they will not exceed eight inches."

A report was circulated among the Japanese delegation that the British delegation, because of concessions by the British Admiralty has decided to come down to about 500,000 tons total for cruisers and destroyers as a basis for discussion with the Japanese and Americans, but a British spokesman said he was unable either to confirm or deny the report in the absence of the plenipotentiaries.

The report was that the British would abandon their future cruiser program, which provided that nine large warships, totaling 78,000 tons, would be laid down beginning this year, and transform some big cruisers whose construction has only just begun into smaller types, thus materially reducing the total tonnage and at the same time maintaining the number of cruisers at about 70. Under this rumored plan the British would fall within 400,000 tons, which is the maximum suggested by the United States but which would still be well above the maximum which the Japanese declare they cannot exceed.

An official communiqué, which indicated that the Tripartite Naval Conference has taken a favorable turn, was issued today at the end of a meeting of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

The communiqué reads: "Following the discussions in the plenary meeting (last Thursday) and acting on the suggestion there made that one of the chief difficulties was to reconcile the views of the British and Japanese delegations, conversations have been proceeding between the three powers with respect to auxiliary surface craft with the purpose of bridging those differences.

"The progress has been sufficiently encouraging to warrant further examination of the matter in detail."

Road to Success Open

Today's meeting was held at the villa of a Japanese official just outside of Geneva. A most friendly and frank discussion of the cruiser problem from a political standpoint was held and the delegates separated expressing sentiments of satisfaction that the road to success actually had been entered upon.

This does not mean that various difficulties are not yet to be encountered. The backbone of the difficulty is felt to be the determination of which country or countries is ready to make the most concessions.

A figure of roughly 500,000 tons in cruisers and destroyers combined for the United States and Great Britain has now become the basis for discussion. But this total is likely to vary upward or downward, probably chiefly upward, in accordance to how an agreement is reached on the conditional strings attached to the total tonnage acceptance. This would include permission to maintain obsolete warships, the utilization of eight-inch guns and the problem of the proportion of tonnage in submarines among the three powers, which Japan would like to see at parity.

America's Obsolete Ships

As a result of the fact that the United States will soon have a large number of obsolete cruisers, American circles say that the United States would seem to suffer a disadvantage in any arrangement concerning obsolete craft for some years to come, but it is pointed out here that this is a result of chance and can in no way be blamed on England.

American circles gave the impression today that the submarine problem would not prove unsurmountable. The delegations spent today examining all the technical aspects of the new Anglo-Japanese suggestion and the meetings of the plenipotentiaries will be continued tomorrow.

The idea of authorizing the maintenance of obsolete cruisers instead of scrapping them is looming up as a fairly acceptable solution of the difficulty, even if it raises the total tonnage far above 500,000, because it is felt that such warships cannot be considered offensive or aggressive.

British Public Men Express Various Views on Situation at Geneva

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 18—"The world is hanging with bated breath on every word uttered by the responsible men at Geneva on disarmament," said Sir Donald Maclean, former chairman of the Liberal Party at Manchester, and was cheered when he continued: "The fundamental basis of any real measure of disarmament centers in the British recognition of the fact that war with the United States is definitely impossible. No responsible statesman in this country dares face the public with any declaration to the contrary." Going on to refer to the possibility of the conference breakdown, he said: "Shame upon the common-sense people of the world if they allow any such thing to happen."

The Earl of Birkenhead who represents the official viewpoint here, on the other hand, speaking at Barton Abbey stressed the difficulties that Great Britain's food position involved. "I'm encouraged to believe" he said, that the Geneva negotiations have reached some degree of agreement, though not perhaps on the more important subjects under consideration. I am certain, however, that a spirit has been maintained among the three great powers that may yet bring about a degree of agreement which will relieve the taxpayers from any such naval competition as that before the war. I am also sure that there will be, as the discussions proceed, a full realization of the wholly individual position occupied by the British Empire.

"We inhabit small islands. A strange destiny has throughout the ages projected our population and extended our influence to many areas, far flung, the whole world over, for whose safety we with their inhabitants are co-operatively responsible. For a breach of that responsibility we never could and we never should be forgiven by those who come afterwards. We, in these islands never possess at any given moment food for more than seven weeks. No other country in the world is in that situation. In no conceivable circumstances can we agree for any consideration to a smaller number of the relatively unimportant cruiser which does not act primarily as a fighting unit, and is not attached as a necessary element to the battle fleet, but which discharges for us the vital and indispensable service of protecting our food supply and necessary trade. I am satisfied that a situation so peculiar, so unexampled, is one which, with careful sympathetic study, will meet with more and more recognition and agreement."

In this connection, James L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, suggests that by redefining the word "cruiser" the British and American viewpoints can be brought together. "straighten terms," he said, "and you will often straighten differences. So long as one maintains that a 10,000-ton ship, designed for a fleet, works in the same category as the smaller commerce patrol, the conference will be comparing where there is no comparison. Take them in separate categories and ascertain their relative needs and 'global' maximums and the whole stage is nearer. A more accurate statement of parity is possible and a more definite allowance for the peculiar defensive requirements of the island commonwealth."

Downing Street Sees Light

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Downing Street officials today expressed the belief that, on the basis of private talks at Geneva, there are prospects that by mutual concession an agreement may be reached between Great Britain and Japan to which American approval would be forthcoming.

The general scheme of this is understood to be a 12-12-8 ratio for cruisers of 10,000 tons, possibly coupled with an agreement that smaller cruisers should not exceed 6000 tons. Nothing could be learned here regarding discussion on total tonnage. The agreement would be made for a term of years, possibly to 1931 or 1936.

Admiral Earl Jellicoe, who has been attending the Geneva Conference, called upon Stanley Baldwin in Downing Street with Admiral Earl Beatty and the two remained in conference with the Premier for an hour.

FELLOWSHIPS ANNOUNCED

PHILADELPHIA—Award of three Commonwealth Fund Fellowships to British students who will study at the University of Pennsylvania are announced by Dr. George William McClelland, vice-provost of the university. The three recipients are Herbert I. Coombs of Oxford University and Cambridge University; Chester H. Jones of Cambridge and Robert Robinson of the University of Birmingham.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler, with moderate west winds.

Southern New England: Clear tonight and probably Tuesday; cooler tonight except on the southeast coast; moderate northwest winds, backing to west and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; cooler in Maine and southern New Hampshire; moderate west and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	66	Memphis	80
Atlantic City	66	Montreal	64
Boston	68	Nantucket	68
Buffalo	62	New Orleans	78
Calgary	54	New York	76
Charleston	84	Philadelphia	80
Chicago	66	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	66	Portland, Me.	72
Des Moines	64	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	62	San Francisco	54
Galveston	80	St. Louis	76
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	60
Helena	58	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	82	Tampa	80
Kansas City	74	Washington	76
Los Angeles	80		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:06 p. m.; Tuesday, 3:21 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 3:48 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Colonial — "Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy, 8:15.
Tremont—"King of Kings" (film), 2:16, 8:10.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday 10 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week-day from 9 until 5 and Sundays from 12 to 5.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Address, "Where Do We Go From Here?" by John Calder, regular meeting, Kiwanis Club, Boston City Club, 12:20.

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NEW BRITISH POLICY SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

randa of last January were well received, but the recent Tanaka pronouncement had annulled good feeling, declared Dr. Yui. Foreign troops and gunboats are deeply resented by the Chinese, he reported, and feeling against foreign forces is still high. China is not satisfied with the settlement of several so-called "incidents" lately, he asserted. "When China with her 400,000,000 people becomes unified politically through the solution of internal and external problems, great progress is expected and the Chinese Nation will be a great force for good."

In his speech Dr. Wilbur said, "the development of the nationalistic spirit in China to replace the former indifference which America could never understand is viewed by Americans with the heartiest approval. The day of concessions and extraterritoriality rights is rapidly passing."

Dr. Wilbur analyzed America's attitude in Pacific matters from the standpoint of the internal history of the United States, and emphasized the confidence the American has in his own political experiment.

Faith in Democratic Ideal

"There is faith in the democratic ideal," Dr. Wilbur said, "and a faith that the American form of government and of general education will lead other countries to those advances which have meant so much in the life of America. The general desire is that other nations and other groups will develop their people and their resources and that a brotherly relationship may be established with all bordering nations and all neighboring peoples.

"When we turn to the outlook on the Pacific one can sense now the feeling that America realizes that it is reaching its maturity and that it must view its foreign relations from a new standpoint or responsibility. America suddenly finds itself with interest of all sorts in Mexico, Central America, Japan and China, and it is conscious of new relations with Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the islands of the Pacific, and is trying to discover some consistent method for handling the difficulties arising therefrom.

"There is being built up, on the basis of international law and upon the machinery of all sorts of international contact, an intercontinental and world relationship which is growing each year in its importance. Isolation of any single progressive nation is now out of the question."

Quota for Asiatics Forecast

"I think it is safe to presume that the forces operating in American life will lead to the recognition that, while the people of other nations, and other races may be different, they are in no sense inferior and that all must be treated on a uniform plan. There is sound reason for the hope that the quota basis may eventually be extended to the inhabitants of all countries, including those of Asia."

Discussing the expansion of territory, Dr. Wilbur said, "It is impossible to define the great surges which come in the life of a people which carry them into new territory, or to prophesy just what the future will hold. I am confident that the general American attitude is not imperialistic.

"The amount of interest shown by the American people in the development of China is one of the outstanding social phenomena of this decade. There is a strong sense of sympathy felt for a people struggling to develop a form of political organization, not dissimilar to that of the United States, on the basis of its age-old culture.

"There has been a steady increase in admiration of the great achievements of the Japanese people. Their rapid advance in what the American thinks of as progress in civilization and the high qualities shown in the face of disaster have made a profound impression. The patience and friendliness shown by the Japanese people in the delicate subject of immigration has enhanced the respect of America for Japan and brightened the prospects for a mutually satisfactory solution."

Philippine Problems

Major problems of the Philippines were clearly presented by Judge Fred C. Fisher, formerly justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. He asserted that on official declaration of American policy by Congress is an immediate need. Such policy, he declared, should look toward development of "material, mental and spiritual resources," with national independence the ultimate goal. The essential element of "well-informed public opinion" he said, is lacking at present due to limited education.

Present per capita exports are capable of being increased five times over the present figure, declared Judge Fisher.

The Korean viewpoint was presented by Miss Helen Kim, dean of the Methodist Girls' School, Seoul, in a statement which emphasized that Korea has never been an aggressor and has no army or navy at present. She declared that plans to move other peoples to Korea as immigrants were unreasonable as the country barely supports its present residents.

Industrial and economic development is the great need, said Miss Kim, and the farmers desire a fairer tenant system than the one under which 80 per cent of them now work lands belonging to others. Miss Kim reported splendid results from the formation of two new organizations in Korea, one the Sin Kan-hoi, to study social and industrial progress, and the other the Kun Woo-hoi, for the advancement of women.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE SHOWED SLIGHT DROP

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—June employment of workers in the United States was slightly less satisfactory than during preceding months, according to the United States employment service.

Declines in the activity of several major industries and a retraction in building generally were among the factors bringing about the condition, it was reported. The demand for agricultural labor shows a supply sufficient to meet the requirements.

BRITISH PAID WELCOME GIVEN TO DR. CADMAN

Noted American Divine Speaks at Luncheon Given in London in His Honor

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 18—Five hundred notables, including clergy and diplomats, welcomed Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to England at a luncheon at the Hotel Ceicion Saturday, given by L. G. Sloan. On behalf of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, the Archbishop of Canterbury, president of the Alliance, greeted Dr. Cadman, not only as a world-famous orator but as a great Christian evangelist. A message from King George expressed interest in the work of the Alliance, and President Coolidge cabled that he trusted Dr. Cadman's visit to England would be of mutual benefit to the people of both countries.

"I ask you to believe," said Dr. Cadman, "that in the future—and in my judgment in the near future—there will be a practical manifestation of the American spirit that will convince the world that America is not unmindful of her obligations." As one born upon the soil of England, he continued, the British tradition of law and order as a habit of mind rather than a statutory requirement, offered to the United States an example which was an incentive to the best Americanism. When confronted by a tumultous democracy they were grateful, he said, for the example of the noble restraint, self-reverence and self-control which had marked Great Britain in the past and would continue to be her salient characteristic in the future.

"Today" he concluded, "we see the greatest empire exhibiting such a complete faith in itself and its constitutional states as to make use of the ancient, venerable crown as the one tie, leaving to the daughter states, together with yourselves, a perfect autonomy in all their own affairs. When we can get the whole world to a corresponding height of faith and mutual trust we shall have done a great deal to remove the dangers of the present situation."

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that it was no disrespect to the other peoples of the world to say that friendship on earth depended more on the relationship between the British and their English-speaking brothers on the other side of the Atlantic than on any other alliance.

The guests included the German Ambassador, the Greek Minister, the Metropolitan of Thyatira, the Archbishop of Upsala, Sweden, Bishop Barnes of Birmingham, Dean Inge, Dr. R. F. Horton, Bishop Ihmels of Germany, Bishop W. F. McDowell and Bishop John W. Hamilton of Washington, Sir Edmund Gosse, librarian of the House of Lords, Lord Shaw, Lord Blanesborough, and D. Campbell Lee, president of the American Society of London.

$1000 ALREADY PLEDGED TO OLD NORTH FUND

About $1000 already has been contributed toward repairing the roof of Old North Church and it is expected that work will begin early in the fall, according to the Rev. Ernest L. Dennen, rector, who estimates that the work will cost $4600.

Some of the money contributed has come in gifts and some from subscriptions to the Lantern League, which has been organized to preserve the Old North Church as an historic shrine. The Girl Guides who are directing visitors about the church this summer will receive subscriptions to the Lantern League, or application may be made to join by addressing the Lantern League of the Old North Church, 1 Joy street. Checks are being received by William C. Conant, treasurer, of Weston.

NEW EASTERN AIR LINE PROJECT ABOUT READY

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Plans for a new air mail and express route from Albany, Rochester, Schenectady, and other up-state points with Cleveland, O., have been completed, announces J. J. Walsh, assistant secretary of the Colonial Western Airways, Inc.

The new company is to be capitalized for $1,000,000 preferred stock and 20,000 shares of no-par common stock. John F. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, is chairman of the board. On the new route from Albany to Cleveland the company will use Ford and Fokker tri-motored ships, propelled by Wright whirlwind engines, Mr. Walsh said.

SWEDEN TO STUDY AMERICAN ROADS

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—The Swedish-American Foundation has chosen a Swedish candidate for the Pennsylvania Highways Scholarship, to study the technique of road-making in the United States. This is the outcome of the visit of the Swedish Crown Prince, Gustavus Adolphus, to America in 1926, who expressed his admiration for American roads and pointed out the desirability of the Swedes making a special study of American road technique. This led to the donation by Director John Bergquist of New York of a Foundation Scholarship to Axel Hall, Stockholm, of the Swedish Road Institute, engineer in Swedish road technique.

At the same time Civil Engineer Sixten Osterberg of Umea, Sweden, was chosen for the Niagara Falls Power Company's Scholarship and Bror Hanson, Stockholm and Gunnar Lindahl, Vasteras, were selected as alternative candidates for the Commonwealth Edison Company's Scholarship.

SOLDIERS TREAD SOFTLY

WASHINGTON (AP)—The staccato patter of heels in army barracks is to be done away with, the War Department for the first time having approved rubber heels for the new garrison shoe recently authorized. Soldiers have equipped their house shoes with rubber heels heretofore from their own pockets, but Uncle Sam has now taken over the job.

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M. POINCARE'S VISIT ASSISTS LOCARNO POLICY

Trip to Brussels Strengthens Also Relations Between France and Belgium

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 18—Not only has the visit of Raymond Poincaré to Brussels strengthened the bonds of friendship uniting France and Belgium, but it has also assured a continuation of the policy of Locarno. It is, from this viewpoint, of the highest interest.

Recently Raymond Poincaré made a speech at Luneville, which was completely misinterpreted. He tried to show reasons for his past distrust of Germany and the reasons of slight existing distrust, in order to conclude that if Germany would wholeheartedly co-operate with France peace would be consolidated. Instead of this speech being regarded as pacific and explanatory, attempts were made by foreign critics to show that M. Poincaré was in opposition to Aristide Briand and against Locarno.

Misunderstanding Dissipated

This serious misunderstanding has now been dissipated by the speech at Brussels. M. Poincaré made it clear that his restatement of the case was partly provoked by personal attacks. A salient passage says that it is not France which seeks to prolong irritating polemics. M. Poincaré unmiswhen he maintains that Belgium and takably brands himself as a Locarnist France have not ceased to practice with absolute sincerity the policy of rapprochement prepared at Geneva and Locarno, and remain in the same disposition.

When Germany keeps its promises, such as the destruction of eastern fortifications last week, France registers the result, not as a satisfaction of amour propre, but as a sign of good will. It is not only humanitarian sentiments which counsel the cessation of strife with its neighbors, it is the true interest of France, it is regard for the future, its inclination for work and need of tranquillity. It is impossible for M. Poincaré to express himself more clearly, and while he asserted that the will to peace did not exclude reparations or security, he insisted that France would pursue peace despite the obstacles in its path with serene determination. It is generally hoped that the foolish legend being woven around M. Poincaré will be finally destroyed.

Exalts Work of Peace

Paul Painlevé, at the same moment, was making a speech at Nantes, in which he exalted the work of the peace accomplished by France, and particularly by M. Poincaré. The greatest menace to international security was mutual distrust. If peoples were persuaded that other peoples would not attack first no government could induce that nation to fight.

M. Painlevé affirmed that M. Poincaré did not deviate from the line traced by M. Herriot and M. Briand. It was M. Poincaré who, by his discourse to former combatants, had helped to effect a reconciliation. Today there is unanimous approval of the revival of Locarnoism. Certainly the different newspapers make different reservations and suggest different methods, but they all rally to the thesis of a Franco-German friendship.

COOLIDGE STAND SOUGHT BY DRYS

(Continued from Page 1)

Coolidge will have an important effect upon the outcome of the election next year, in the opinion of Mrs. G. van B. Roberts, member of the executive committee of the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement.

"I feel that honest enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is necessary to the Republican success in 1928," Mrs. Roberts said. "A clear pronouncement will be expected from President Coolidge. Anything else would be cowardly."

It might not be quite appropriate to address a demand for an expression on the prohibition question to the President, but "it is eminently proper to make this inquiry of the leader of a great political party, and prominent candidate for the Presidency," in the opinion of Miss Ruth Morgan, a director of the National League of Women Voters, and chairman of the social service committee of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York.

"Speaking for myself as a citizen, I am aware that this issue is not to be avoided on the ground that it is a matter for state concern," Miss Morgan declared. "A constitutional amendment has already made it a national responsibility, binding in all states and only national action can release the states from their express duty which is to be loyal to the amendment. Fake referendums in all states could not alter the true situation.

Cannot Remain Silent

"For this reason, the mere fact that a national party would prefer, for political reasons, to remain silent, while advocating within any state the most convenient policy in view of the local situation, is untenable.

Sooner or later parties and candidates must speak up. Leaders will have to speak clearly if they expect to remain leaders.

"My 20 years of experience in social work on New York's East Side have proven to me that crime, graft, demoralization of the young, of the police force, and of the body politic, are not the results of prohibition. They preceded it by centuries.

"I do not believe that human nature requires alcohol. I do not believe that you must break uncongenial laws to get them repealed. I know that before prohibition, the distiller, the liquor seller, the saloon keeper, at times the police, and the drunkard himself, consistently violated the laws which then restrained both the liquor traffic and personal liberty.

"For these reasons, as a woman and a citizen, I would like a clear expression of conviction and intention from the leaders of both parties on this important question."

DEMAND PREDICTED FOR AIR ENGINEERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—As development of the automobile created a demand for automotive engineers, so future development of the airplane will cause a demand for aeronautical engineers, predicted C. J. Ullrich of Salt Lake City, Utah, past president of the American Association of Engineers, in a bulletin issued by the association headquarters.

"The recent performances of Lindbergh and Chamberlin have advanced the art of flying to an engineering science," said Mr. Ullrich. "The World War developed the airplane as an instrument of warfare; it; remained for men such as Lieutenant Maughan, Commander Byrd, and Colonel Lindbergh to prove the utility of the airplane as a peacetime instrument of commercial value. The world needs every means of transportation and the airplane has its own particular sphere in which it offers a brilliant field for human progress."

British Officer Will Undertake Round Flight to United States

Flying Boat to Be Used Is Capt. Amundsen's Old Machine, Which Has Been Reconditioned

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 18 (AP)—Capt. F. T. Courtney's flying boat the Whale, with which he hopes to make an air trip to New York, took its second successful flight across the English Channel last night.

Captain Courtney, the navigator, Lieutenant Downer and the mechanic, R. F. Little, conferred before the start, and it was learned that this was to be a test of how the crew of three could organize an effective liaison. The machine was floating in the water by 4:30; the wind was strong and the weather bad, but Capt. Courtney had the Whale in the air within nine seconds and she remained up for 45 minutes.

A speed up to 110 miles an hour was attained and the pilot kept at an altitude of from 1000 to 2000 feet. On his return Captain Courtney said to the Associated Press correspondent:

"This is a distinct improvement on my first trial. The controls worked well. The front engine is still a bit stiff, but further tuning up will soon put that right."

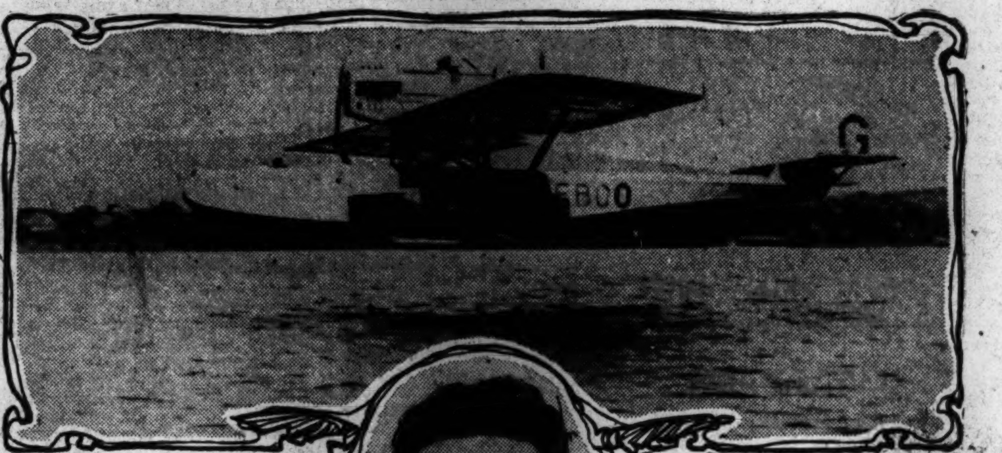
Little more beyond wireless outfitting needs to be done before the start, which will probably be at dawn on Wednesday.

For the first time in the history of transatlantic air flights a secret code will be employed to describe the flight by wireless. Lieutenant Downer explained that the wireless apparatus will be of the regulation air force type with a wavelength of 600 meters and a radius of transmission of 600 to 750 miles. The call will be GBEQO. "Probably," added Lieutenant Downer, "we may send a lengthy bulletin hourly, but all in secret code, copyrighted to a London newspaper."

However, radios from the Whale asking for position or assistance can be picked up by anybody. Another interesting fact is that the Whale is Capt. Roald Amundsen's old machine. Dornier sold her to Amundsen, and after his successful flight the German constructor bought her back, reconditioned her and lent her to Captain Courtney. Everything on the flying boat, motors, magnetos and all, have been lent for this fight.

Conversing with the correspondent while the Whale was in the air, Herr Schulter, the London manager of the German Dornier firm, said that Dornier at present is building 20 boats like the Whale, with motors of 1100 horsepower, to be delivered in September to the Soviet Government at Moscow.

British Seaplane That Will Attempt Round Trip to America



Wide World Photos

Upper Picture Shows the New All-Metal Dornier-Napier Seaplane, in Which Capt. F. T. Courtney, the British Flying Ace, Is to Attempt to Fly From London to New York and Back. Lower Picture Shows Captain Courtney.

Drouhen Makes Trial Flight

PARIS, July 18 (AP)—Maurice Drouhin, with Charles A. Levine as a passenger, made his first flight today as pilot of the transatlantic airplane Columbia. The spare repair parts which had been received from the United States were placed in the airplane this morning and Drouhin, who has been engaged by Levine to fly the Columbia back to America, begged to be allowed to try the airplane immediately. They remained in the air only 15 minutes.

BIG ADVERTISING EXHIBITION OPENS

Marketing Boards Show How Sales Are Promoted

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 18—Today marks the opening by L. C. M. S. Amery, the Dominions Secretary, in London's greatest hall, of what is claimed to be the "biggest ever" advertising exhibition.

The keynote of the function, which is open to the public, is the advertising of Empire goods, and Empire marketing boards have been erected in an imposing pavilion, showing the various Imperial products arranged for the special purpose of showing how sales are promoted by attractive methods of packing.

It is claimed that in one case the sales of a particular article were doubled within six months by the adoption of a new striking design for a box cover, and two packages, with the old and new pictures, are shown side by side in one of the stands.

A number of labels shown on fruit cans have been especially designed for exhibition, and are for sale.

All the leading British newspapers have stands in the exhibition hall, and in a prominent position among them is The Christian Science Monitor, the only newspaper participating which is published outside the British Isles.

CANADA'S ARCTIC VESSEL READY

Annual Expedition Expected to Leave Nova Scotia in a Few Days

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Canada's annual Arctic expedition will sail on the Canadian Government steamer Beothic some time this week, the ship now fitting out with full equipment for the expedition at Sydney, N. S. The goal of the expedition is Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, within 800 miles of the North Pole, and there Canada last year established the world's most northerly customs office, post office and patrol post. It is some 1000 miles north of Hudson's Straits, and is off the northwest corner of Greenland. The Beothic will carry full supplies for the post, and report on the success of the establishment in the year since it was opened there.

The expedition is in charge of G. P. MacKenzie, a descendant of Sir Alexander MacKenzie, the discoverer of the MacKenzie River in the far northwest of Canada. Mr. MacKenzie was formerly Gold Commissioner of the Yukon.

The Canadian Government plans to secure a permanent record of the farthest north post office and customs station in the world by sending up an artist to put it on canvas. The result of his work, it is expected will be hung in the National Gallery, Ottawa.

While it has never been officially stated why the Canadian Government should have established such a post so far north, it is surmised that the Government had reports that Canadian Eskimos were suffernig from invasion of the Greenland, or Danish Eskimo, who carried away, by poaching on the Canadian Eskimo's preserves, much valuable fur. This being so, the maternal arm of Ottawa reached out to protect her children in the perpetual winter of the Arctic.

Longest Railway Journey: Until recently, when much damage was done to railway lines in China, it was possible to journey approximately 8200 miles by train from Paris to Shanghai by way of Berlin, Moscow and Peking.

STATES' GROUP FORMED FOR FLOOD CONTROL

TULSA, Okla., July 18—A movement for flood control along the Arkansas River has crystallized in the formation of a flood control organization and the outlining of a definite policy which will coincide with that adopted by the 27 states of the Mississippi Valley. The conference brought to Tulsa representatives from seven southwestern states.

Clarence B. Douglas of Tulsa heads the new organization, and the vice-presidents, representing each of the states concerned, are G. W. Donaghey, formerly Governor of Arkansas; R. C. Howard of Kansas, A. Hurley of New Mexico, Guy U. Hardy of New Mexico, A. E. Stinnett of Texas, J. J. Manlove of Missouri, and Tom C. Harrill of Oklahoma. Mr. Harrill is chairman of the state Drainage and Irrigation Committee.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE WILL BE DISCUSSED

The summer conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association, consisting of two addresses, reports from the field, and a period of discussion, is to be held Wednesday afternoon at the new lecture hall at Harvard University.

The session will include an address on "The Value of Vocational Courses in Guidance," by Dr. Charles Allen Prosser, director of the William Hood Dunwoody Industrial Institute in Minneapolis, and an address on "The Function of Guidance in a Senior High School," by Miss Myrtle C. Dickinson, headmaster at the Roxbury Memorial High School in Roxbury, Mass. The discussion group is to be led by Dr. John Marks Brewer, associate professor of education at Harvard University.

ADULT SCHOOLS ARE AUTHORIZED BY ILLINOIS LAW

Act Enables Local Boards to Work for Extension of Literacy Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—Public school education for men and women who wish to learn to read and write and for immigrants who wish to add a knowledge of English to their native language is made possible throughout Illinois by a new Adult Education Law, which permits boards of education to establish classes for pupils over 21 years of age. The bill, introduced by Mrs. Katherine Hancock Goode, representative from Chicago, has been signed by Gov. Len Small.

Chicago already has established such classes under earlier enabling legislation for cities of more than 100,000 population. Classes are found to meet the needs of increasing numbers of adults who seek a belated education. They help many to take out citizenship papers.

The new law extends this system to the rest of the State where the question of literacy is no less pressing, said Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, director of the Immigrants' Protective League, which has supported the bill. The last census, Mrs. Rich pointed out, showed this State to have 169,127 adult illiterates, of whom about 27,000 were "native white."

In Springfield, where an effort was made to cut down this number by public education previous to enactment of the new law, suit was brought against the board of education for illegal action and the city had to step back to the stage of voluntary classes of the settlement type, said Mrs. Rich.

The Adult Education Law, it is hoped, will call the attention of Illinois cities to the opportunity opened to them of enabling all of its residents to acquire at least a reading knowledge of the language. The Illinois League of Women Voters has adopted the adult education movement as one of its issues. Mrs. Goode, who introduced the bill, is a member of this League.

WOMEN LEADERS OF BUSINESS SHARE RECIPES FOR SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

our work is equal with that of men. And as those opportunities are enlarged the world will find more interested workers among women."

The woman attorney is speaking in the person of Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York City, national president of the Federation, who emerged from teaching and composing music in a small Kentucky town to study law at the University of Kentucky, receiving the highest honors ever awarded any law graduate at the university. From her war work with the National Young Women's Christian Association she stepped into organizing the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, leaving its office of executive secretary to take her master's degree at New York University and to open her own office in New York City.

In the business section Mrs. Florence Holmes Stone of New Orleans, La., national treasurer, is telling how she secured admission to Newcomb College at the age of 13 and how, when at 21 she was a widow with two children to support, she went out and took a course in stenography. Night school added bookkeeping to her accomplishments and now she is an accountant for the Southern Pine Association, specializing in taxation and speaking for the elimination of the capital stock tax and reduction in the federal income tax on corporations.

Miss Rhoda Bell George of Altus, Okla., is another woman who entered business through the door of bookkeeping and accountancy and strayed into the sample room, where she spent as much time experimenting with grading and stapling of cotton as she did over her ledgers and accounts. As a result, she is now assistant manager of her company, grading, stapling and shipping cotton, taking market quotations and studying crop conditions.

Self-supporting since she was 16 years old and for a time the sole support of her mother and seven younger brothers and sisters, Miss Adelia Prichard of Portland, Ore., former national president and now chairman of membership, began as a telephone operator in a small-town electric light company where, in her own words, she "did everything but clamber up the poles." Since then she has been clerk in both retail and wholesale establishments, office manager of a Portland public utility company, manager of the women's department in a Portland bank and vice-president of a paper company. Now she is secretary-treasurer and partner in a magazine distributing agency.

The newspaper, advertising, printing and publishing section which is discussing the openings for women in editorial, advertising and mechanical departments, is hearing from Miss Helen Havener of Portland, Me., who served for five years as city editor of a paper which was later bought by the Portland Herald. She is now dramatic editor and feature writer for the Press Herald.

A Delicious Dressing for LAMB CHOPS
3 parts hot melted butter, 1 part
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Rouge et Noir
(French Cream Cheese)
Camembert, Breakfast Neufchatel, Petaluma Creams and other varieties.
Write for free booklet on Cheese Recipes
Ask for this brand at your dealers.
MARIN FRENCH CHEESE CO.
PETALUMA, CALIFORNIA

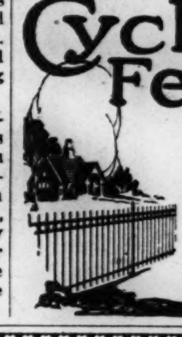
GOOCH'S BEST
PANCAKE
WHEAT HEARTS
FLOUR
LINCOLN, NEB.

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rugs, marble.
Sold by drug and department stores or 30 cents by mail.
677 Preston St., No. Philadelphia, Pa.

MOTH PROTECTION
Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with Sentry Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no airing; no clinging odor. $2 postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Liberty 2450.

PROVINCETOWN
PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING
100-mile roundtrip Daily
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped iron
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip $2; One Way $1.75
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, 10. D. S. Time. Staterooms. Refreshments. Tel. Congress 4255.
Ship's Orchestra over WEEI Mondays, 9 P. M.

Cyclone Fence
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Individual patterns in wrought iron and wire. Write for complete information and new catalog.
Cyclone Fence Company
Waukegan, Ill.
© C. F. Co., 1927

Over 4000 Acres Ready for Subdivision
Fronts on highway and adjoining R. R. Station. On the Path of Growth of Greater San Francisco. Property has not changed hands in 60 years and is an unqualified bargain. Write for information.
H. F. STOLZ
2114 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

ARTIST'S OFFERING
—AT HALF PRICE—
100 Landscape Paintings
(Oils and Watercolors)
Larger sizes suitable for Hotel Lobbies, over Mantels and Offices. New England and other subjects.
EXHIBITION AND SALE THROUGH JULY ONLY
THE HOLT GALLERY
630 Lexington Ave.-54th St.
Tel. Plaza 0796 New York City

SELLING OUT!
Change of business necessitates disposal of ENTIRE STOCK OF GOWNS at SACRIFICE PRICES.
Gowns originally $15.00 to $38.00
Now $5.75 to $18.75
KLEVER KLAD WOMAN
28 West 38th Street, New York City

LOGAN-POCAHONTAS FUEL COMPANY
Sales Agents
"Magnolia," "Yellow Pine," "Little Joe," Kentucky Coals
Cincinnati, O. Charleston, W. Va.

Willis-Smith-Crall-Co.
NORFOLK'S QUALITY FURNITURE STORE
WILD'S LINOLEUM—PEERLESS REFRIGERATORS—McDOUGALL KITCHEN CABINETS
Duke and Tazewell Sts., Norfolk, Va.

The Malvern Shop
Hosiers and Glovers
Full line of standard makes. Reasonable prices.
319 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

Interest Begins Every Month
4½%
Payable QUARTERLY
January — April
July and October
ASSETS OVER $32,000,000.00
You can bank with us by mail
MAIL THIS SLIP TODAY
NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK 82
70-72 State St., Albany, N. Y.
Please send me a copy of your illustrated Banking-by-Mail booklet, "The Safest Bank Messenger in the World."
Name ....
Address ....
City ....

For Cool Summertime Dishes Come Here
(Adjoining Town Hall East)
The Bohemian Coffee Shoppe
111 W. 43d ST. · NEW YORK · 35 W. 37th ST.

The Mayhew Shop, Ltd.
Unusual things for Home

CURLY MAPLE DESK—width 26", depth 17" $65.00
This is but one of many lovely pieces for the Home shown by the Mayhew Shop—we delight in helping you to select charming things that cannot be found elsewhere. We've a new booklet with more than 50 illustrations. Shall we send it?
311 Madison Avenue,
South East Corner 53rd Street New York

Furniture
The 38th Annual
Wanamaker August Sale
Is a Sale Supreme in Its Service

FIRST, the service of the furniture itself . . . presenting reproductions of famous pieces from our own and other countries . . . so preserving the genius of the old cabinet makers . . . furniture that has as its inspiration the master work of America, England, France, Spain and Italy.

Then the settings in which this furniture is displayed on three entire floors of the new building . . . the Belmaison settings on the Fifth Gallery, in the House Belmaison . . . the two furnished apartments of the Little Home that Budget Built . . . and hundreds of other groups on all floors.

The Little Home that Budget Built . . . with its Home Budget Service ready to advise on income apportionment . . . on planning a budget . . . on all the little and big problems of home finance.

Maple Table

The Budget Credit Account . . . that permits you to buy this furniture without touching your capital . . . paying out of income as you enjoy the furniture . . . a most helpful plan, as thousands have discovered.

The extended Furniture Days on Wednesday . . . when the furniture Galleries remain open until 9 p. m. . . . giving to all the opportunity of choosing their furniture together.

The whole great sale is one of service . . . ready now to serve you . . . with full stocks . . . and prices lowest since the war!

Fourth to seventh galleries, new building

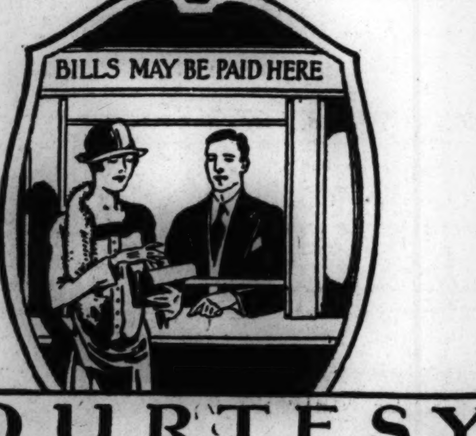
John Wanamaker
NEW YORK

Rush

You know what telephone service can do in a pinch. Entrust it with the everyday errands of business, as well.

For a call anywhere in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts or Rhode Island, give your local operator the exchange name and the telephone number. Hold the line for a completed connection or a report. "Information" will supply the number if you do not know. It's almost like a local call.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company



COURTESY

In the New Gas Building everything has been designed and arranged for your convenience—to give you better service. No cramping of space. No chance for inattention to your wishes. In this new environment we are equipped to serve you more promptly — to practice those little attentions due the guest who visits our new home.

Come in and see us. Visit our new offices and display floors. Let us show you that we know how to treat callers, no matter what your errand. You will be welcome.

Convenient parking space if you drive.
100 Arlington Street
corner Stuart Street and Columbus Avenue
Hubbard 7600 connects all departments
Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

RADIO

Short-Wave Equipment Is Aid on Yacht of Visiting German Count

American Amateurs Show Count von Luckner Necessity of Low Power Outfit, and Prove of Assistance in Keeping Contact During Long Trip

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (Special)—Few incidents lately have done more to demonstrate the value of the radio amateur and his short-wave apparatus than the visit to this country of Count von Luckner, commander of the famous German war-raider, See Adler, who is touring the world in his yacht Vaterland.

When the Count and his yacht arrived at New York from Germany, several New York amateurs went aboard to see the radio equipment which was being carried. They were rather startled at finding only the usual 600-meter ship installation and urged the radio operator and the ship's captain to install a low-power short-wave outfit in addition to the bigger set, pointing out that the chances of covering long distances under adverse conditions were much better with the short-wave apparatus. The captain, however, thought little of short waves. It was intimated, too, that the party was in the country to make money and not to spend it, and that there were no funds available for the purchase of short-wave instruments.

However, so convinced were the New York amateurs of the value of their type of apparatus that one of their number, George Freisinger, 2ABT, donated a complete 50-watt transmitter and short-wave receiver, while another, William Irwin, 2CUQ, saw to their proper installation on the boat and instructed the operator in their use.

During the cross-country lecture tour of the Count, the Vaterland, with Countess Luckner aboard, made its way south to the Panama Canal. During this time the short-wave apparatus found increasing use for radio traffic, due to the inability of the long-wave set to pierce the curtain of static which was encountered. Many contacts were established with amateur stations in the eastern and central parts of the United States, and a large number of messages handled that it would otherwise have been impossible to transmit.

The trip up the West Coast, however, furnished the real test of the amateur set. Shortly after leaving the Panama Canal the Vaterland encountered heavy gales, which drove her steadily southwest off her course. For two weeks the 600-meter set was worked in a vain attempt to get communication with land. Finally, the short-wave set was resorted to. Communication was immediately established with amateurs in California, chief of whom were Clair Foster, 6HM, of Carmel, and Horace Wilbert, 6RW, of this city. On learning of the Vaterland's plight, these amateurs at once arranged a series of daily schedules for relaying news to the Count, who was becoming worried at the long silence from the ship.

Within a day after establishing amateur communication with shore, one of the engines on the Vaterland broke down completely. Orders for spare parts, which could be obtained only in Germany, were immediately dispatched via 6HM, who put them on the cables for Germany.

For the next three weeks the short-wave outfit comprised the sole means of communication between the Vaterland and shore. During this time dozens of messages were handled between the Count and the ship's party, as well as orders for spare parts and supplies. Following the storm which drove her far off her course, the Vaterland ran into a series of head winds, greatly impeding progress, and had it not been for the short-wave contact, great anxiety for the party would have been felt. To make matters worse, the fuel and lubricating oil supply became low, it being necessary to use olive oil and oleomargarine for lubricating purposes. Amateur contact was again used to order a tug to meet the Vaterland at sea with several barrels of oil.

All the way up the coast to this city, the 600-meter set remained out of operation, while an increasing number of schedules was maintained with the amateurs of California. It was only when the vessel arrived within a short distance of the port that the large set could be put to use.

On the boat's arrival at San Francisco, the entire ship's party was high in praise of the short-wave outfit and the skill and co-operation of California amateurs who made the contact possible. The Count and Countess Luckner personally met and thanked the men for their work, while the radio operator vowed never to put to sea again without short-wave apparatus. In view of the circumstances, one amateur has donated to the Count's party the best receiver available, while others are giving their services to the refinements of the transmitter. Amateur contact will be maintained during the boat's trip up the coast to Seattle, and thereafter as the party proceeds across the Pacific.

Radio Aids Fishermen Weather the Weather

WEATHER conditions along the Gulf coast and in the northwestern Caribbean Sea region are radiocast by the radio station at Pensacola, Fla., for the particular benefit of local fishing smacks which fish for snapper in the Gulf of Mexico.

One of the local companies operates 21 smacks and has equipped all of them with radio receiving sets for the particular purpose of getting weather information from WCOA. The smacks average about 25 days to each trip, and frequently go several hundred miles from Pensacola. The forecasts are received regularly and are of great value not only in the protection of the boats from storms but also in fishing operations.

The Largest Village: Oak Park, Ill., claims the distinction of being the largest village in the world. It has a population of about 30,000.

A Nightingale Concert

Wide World Photo

AN OLD-WORLD garden, the scent of flowers on a gentle breeze, and the song of a nightingale. Radio fans must imagine the garden and the flowers, but they can hear the nightingale with the aid of a microphone and amplifiers. As may be seen in the above picture Miss Beatrice Harrison is playing a prelude to the nightingale concert on her cello, and incidentally the soft notes of the instrument are very effective in enticing the feathered artist into song.

Radio Program Notes

NOT only in the far-reaching effect of its effort to find and train the unknown hidden voices of America, but in the liberality of the prizes and benefits offered to winners, the Atwater Kent Foundation's National Radio Audition is of direct interest to young singers. No comparable fellowships, scholarships, or prizes have been offered in the United States for musical superiority, proven by elimination tests, under rules. Moreover, the best of the other prizes offered have been attractive only to men and women trained in art, while the Atwater Kent Foundation's series of radio auditions is to be conducted with the sole purpose of discovering and developing the best and sweetest of the voices of native beauty, whose possessors have had no opportunity for training.

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Of the total of $17,500 in prizes to be distributed among the five men and five women contestants who will take part in the final Radio Audition as the climax of the quest for new singers throughout every state, the first-place winners, one man and one woman, will receive $5000 in cash, and tuition for two years in an American conservatory. They will be guaranteed, also, at least two public appearances a year for three years, at unusual fees. Other winners will be liberally rewarded.

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In order to make room for what is believed to be one of the largest radio musical libraries in the country, Frederick R. Huber, director of WBAL, Baltimore's super power station, has found it necessary to enlarge the present studio space by adding another fire-proof room which is to be used solely for the musical library. In this music room there will be filed more than 3000 pieces of music which have been collected by Michael Weiner, recently appointed WBAL's orchestral supervisor.

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These pieces include music for symphonic orchestra, chamber music for every possible combination of instruments, such as quartets, quintets, trios, etc., several hundred ballads, scores for all the leading musical comedies and operatic works, overtures, ballet suites, concert numbers, waltzes, popular encores (selected from the repertoires of such distinguished concert stars as Fritz Kreisler, Efrem Zimbalist, Mischa Elman, and others), hundreds of classics by the old masters, and more than 1000 violin solos, Mr. Weiner himself being an accomplished violinist.

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KFI, Los Angeles, is presenting something decidedly unusual in the violin duets of Harold Mullhollen and Yorke Coplen. They play unaccompanied, and marvel of marvels! they are always exactly in tune from the beginning to the end of each selection. This is quite a feat, as any vocalist or instrumentalist will testify, but is not their only merit, for they have excellent technique and good expression. They have long been popular for their solos, but this popularity has been greatly enhanced since teaming together.

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Ivan Argay, Hungarian-American concert violinist, will bring his Gagliano violin to the studio of WGBS at 9:30 p. m., Tuesday, July 19. Mr. Argay is a member of the American Orchestral Society, and a pupil of Alexander Bloch. The instrument which he plays is, perhaps, not as well known to the layman as is the Stradivarius, but many musicians consider the Gagliano a superior violin. Floyd Neale, director of evening programs and chief announcer of WGBS, will be at the piano.

AVIATION

Contract for air mail service between Uruguay, Brazil, Africa, and the continent with the Latecoere Company, has been approved by the Post Office Advisory Council. The agreement provides for one trip weekly.

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Air service between Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janiero, Brazil, has been established, and correspondence and passengers are being carried. Although the operating company, the Condor Syndikat, represented here by Herman Stoltz & Co., has but one plane in operation, it is expected to place another in service within a short time. Reports indicate that all the passenger space available for some weeks to come has been reserved.

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A new Rome-Venice-Vienna air line was opened on Feb. 1. This line is operated by the Societa Transadriatica, an Ancona corporation having a capital of 500,000 lira. The distance is about 1000 kilometers. Over the Alps the craft fly at an altitute of 500 meters. Tri-weekly trips both ways are scheduled from Rome to Vienna. The three-motored Junkers will leave Rome every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 a. m., and arrive at Venice at 12 noon, and at Vienna at 5 p. m.

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The return trips are made every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving Vienna at 9:30 a. m., and arriving at Venice at 1:30 p. m., and at Rome at 5:45 p. m. A through ticket, Rome to Vienna or vice versa costs 900 liras (about $45), while Rome to Venice or vice versa costs 400 liras (about $21) and 500 liras (about $26) from Venice and Vienna or visa versa.

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An air consortium has been formed in Rome for the purpose of building, trading and operating airplanes, seaplanes and hydroplanes, and to participate in industrial and aeronautical enterprises. The consortium starts with an initial capital of 1,000,000 liras, but its members have obligated themselves to increase it to 20,000,000 liras. It is reported that to raise the 20,000,000 liras capital, various groups will contribute as follows: Three steamship companies, the Navigazione Generale Italiana and Istituto di Credito Marittimo, for 6,000,000 liras; Lloyd Sabaudo for 2,000,000; an industrial group, organized by Chevalier Attilio Overo and Commander Antonio Marescalchi for 2,000,000 each; and the remaining 8,000,000 will be contributed by a banking group made by the Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banca Nazionale di Credito and Banco di Roma.

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Serpentara, near Rome, will be used as a civil airport, by a resolution passed by the Council of Ministers on Feb. 5. The resolution gives authority to the "Compagnia Nazionale Aeronautica," of Rome, and is located between Via Salaria and the River Tiber where hydroplanes can also land. The company operating the aviation field at Cerveteri, 35 kilometers from Rome, where civilian as well as military airmen are trained, will receive a contribution from the Italian Government for the operation of the new airport.

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Air services touching the Geneva district are as follows: Geneva-Lausanne-Zurich, with special connections at Zurich for Munich and Stuttgart; Geneva-Basel, with special connections at Basel for Mannheim, Zurich, Brussels and Paris; Geneva-Lyon, with direct connection at Lyon for Paris. Geneva-Marseille, with connection at Marseille for Barcelona. Basel-Chaux-de-Fonds-Lausanne. All these lines are now in operation.

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Through services, reaching over nearly all of Europe and part of northern Africa, are as follows: Berlin - Erfurt-Stuttgart-Zurich-Geneva; Hamburg-Braunschweig - Frankfort - Basel-Geneva; Budapest-Vienna-Munich-Zurich-Geneva; Madrid-Barcelona-Marseille-Geneva; London-Paris-Geneva, and London-Brussels-BaselGeneva.

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The lines touching the Geneva district are subsidized, as are all the Swiss lines, jointly by the Federal Government and the cities served. At present it is thought that the Geneva-Basel and the Geneva-Zurich lines are beginning to show profitable returns, and the officials expect the Lyon-Paris-London route to show a favorable balance in the latter part of the summer. Up to this time traffic over the lines touching Geneva has averaged about 50 per cent of capacity.

All the lines are equipped with airplanes of the inclosed-cabin type, with a seating capacity of four to six persons. The lines to Zurich use the standard Junker planes, while those to Basel have the Fokker (Deutsch Merkur) monoplanes, and also the German Dornier planes, made at Friedrichshafen. The line which is being started to Lyon will use the French Spads.

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The aerodromes are maintained entirely by the cities which they serve and are used by private individuals and by aviation clubs as well as by the passenger lines.

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Better air route connections from Estonia were established May 2, by a new arrangement made between the Estonian Aeronaut and the Finnish Aero companies. The new schedule is as follows: Reval-Helsingfors; two flights each week-day and one on Sundays in each direction; fare, 3000 marks one way, 5000 marks round trip. Ten kilograms of baggage are allowed free of charge; excess weight 50 marks per kilogram. Helsingfors-Stockholm; two flights each day (one direct and the other by Abo); fare, 1000 Finnish marks; 15 kilograms of baggage are allowed free of charge; excess weight 10 Finnish marks per 5 kilograms. Stockholm-Paris; in order to reach Paris via Copenhagen the traveler must take the train to Malmo, which leaves Stockholm at 8.25 p.m. In Malmo he takes the airplane leaving for Paris at 8.30 a.m., arriving in Paris at 7 o'clock in the morning of the following day. During the flight landings are made in Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam; fare, 208 Swedish crowns. Stockholm-Berlin; Berlin can be reached via Stettin by the airplane leaving Stockholm at 8.30 a.m., arriving in Berlin at 5.25 p.m. Malmo-Berlin; Berlin can also be reached via Lubeck by airplane leaving Malmo at 9 a.m. and arriving in Berlin at 1 p.m.

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French aviation interests are endeavoring, by press propaganda, to encourage the development of service from Brussels to the Belgian Congo, by way of the established French transport routes between Paris and Daker. They point out that the route from Dakar to Leopoldville offer certain difficulties in the way of landing fields, but suggest that the route follow the coast and be equipped with hydro-avions. Although it includes 527 kilometers, it could be flown in two and a half days. In order to reach Dakar, they suggest the use of the already established lines between Brussels and Paris, and then the French air lines from Paris to Dakar, or the railroad from Paris to Toulouse and the French air line from that point to Dakar. They claim it possible to make the Brussels-Dakar jump entirely by air in another two and half days, thus reducing the total time from Brussels to the Congo to five days, as against the several weeks now required.

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The first civilian air pageant in England was held at Hamble, Hampshire, on May 16, under the auspices of Hampshire Aeroplane Club. The display was notable in that it included land planes, seaplanes, and flying boats. Some 50 machines took part in the various events, which included a "fly-past," evolutions, and races. The purpose of the pageant was to stimulate interest in civilian flying. It is estimated that 30,000 persons were admitted to the aerodrome enclosures, and a similar number witnessed the display from adjacent fields. It is hoped to make the pageant an annual affair.

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A meeting of Scandinavian air pilots was held at Goteborg on May 28, 1927, for the purpose of stimulating public interest in commercial flying and the interchange of views among those specially informed on flying operations in the Scandinavian countries.

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Flying machines that attracted special attention were a Junker 17-passenger plane with sleeping accommodations, a Junker 10-passenger hydroplane, and a small two-passenger Daimler plane. The most general interest was shown, in the small two-seated Daimler manufactured by the Daimler Motoren Gesellschaft in Stuttgart. This machine weighs net 585 pounds, takes 55 pounds of gas and oil and an additional load of 350 pounds, thus weighing, when fully loaded, only 990 pounds. It is equipped with a 20 horsepower motor and has a wing spread of 13 meters. It made a favorable impression on account of the evident cheapness of its operation and ease of maneuvoring, and is considered a long step toward popularizing flying as a sport.

Radio Programs

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1180)

7 p. m.—Events of the day; baseball; financial summary.
7:15 Dance music; "Boots" and his Nighthawks.
8:15 George Nelson, banjoist; E. Louise Adams, pianist.
8:30 WBET Troopers in a one-act play, "The Trysting Place," by Booth Tarkington.
9 "Handy" instrumental trio.
9:30 Recital.
10 Correct time.

WBZA and WBZ, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)

5:55 p. m.—Markets; baseball.
6 Organ recital by Louis Weir.
6:30 Bert Lowe's trio.
6:45 James McManus, pianist.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

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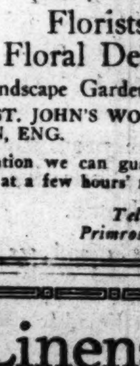

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Airplane Tour's Showing Recalls Early Test Runs of Motor Cars

"Glidden Tours" of Shortly After 1900 Left Record of How Well Early Manufacturers Built—Drove From New York to White Mountains

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Automobile makers have read the series of reports printed in The Christian Science Monitor recently showing the performance of the 14 airplanes in the third National Reliability Tour with almost as great interest as aeronautical men, according to automotive engineers here. They declared that the performance report on the flying machines, if compared with the reports of the automobile "endurance" tours and tests of 20 years ago, show how well the American motor pioneers builded then.

They called attention to the fact that just as the airplane is now the subject of "reliability tours," so was the automobile, in the early days of its development, tested by runs over specified routes, with prizes for those motorcars which finished within the prescribed time without mechanical defects.

Sound Almost Funny Now

In the yellowed and frayed pages of newspaper files 20 years old, accounts of the famous "Glidden Tours," then the outstanding event of the motor world, may be found. They relate in what is almost a humorous way in the light of the modern motor car, the effects of "thank y' ma'ams" upon the frail bodies of automobiles of that day and of the difficulties of the tourists in climbing the mountains or of braking their cars on the descending grades.

Yet the account of the Glidden tour of July, 1905, at a time when the automobile had been on sale for commercial purposes less than five years, indicates a degree of proficiency in its manufacture which compares favorably with the report of the national reliability tour for airplanes.

In fact, airplanes are now in their twentieth year of development, and the comparison between the results of the motor tour after less than five years of automobile production emphasizes anew the success attained by the pioneer motor car manufacturers who did not have the benefit of the years of experience with the gasoline motor which preceded the airplane producers' researches.

Kept Cost Records Too

The New York Herald in July, 1905, speaking of the Glidden tour, said: "Throughout the trip, over macadam, dirt, sand and rock roads, and over grades running up to 20 per cent, only three cases of broken springs were reported.

"Likewise, only three bent axles and two cases of engine trouble were reported. A majority of the competing machines made each day's run without a stop from start to finish and it was a rare sight to see a car halted at the roadside for repairs. More remarkable, the low cost at which light cars may be operated, has been a revelation.

"R. E. Olds, in a 16-horsepower R.O., kept a careful account of the gasoline and oil consumed and the costs were only $12.40 for a 1000-mile run from New York to the White Mountains."

On this last-mentioned trip, 30 motor cars with 108 passengers made the trip in less than two weeks, only two cars failing to finish these being delayed by reasons foreign to motor failures.

Names, Old and New

This record, engineers claimed, excels that of the third National Reliability Tour, in which 12 out of 14 airplanes finished, the other two being forced to land because of engine failures. It is to be admitted, however, that the air tour covered 4,000 miles, as compared to the 1,000 miles of the automobile tours.

In these early motor tours, inaugurated by Charles J. Glidden, contestants were set to the task of finishing certain sections of the tour each day, careful records of delays and failures were kept. From the account of the Glidden Tour of 1906, the statement is made in a dispatch from Bretton Woods, N. H., that "three Pierce Arrows finished with perfect scores and no repairs."

Interesting in this account are the names of many motor cars which have long since passed out of the picture. "Pope Toledoes," "Pope Hartfords," "Metz" and other names which were by-words a score of years ago, dot the accounts of the tours, while at the same time, many of the cars which today have a record for staunch performance were, in their earlier years, giving promise of the future success by their ability to negotiate the hazards of the tour without breakdowns.

THREE MIDWESTERN STATES ACHIEVE TAX REDUCTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

The average rate of taxation for 1926, collectible this year and exclusive of indirect taxes and special assessments, is 58.40 mills. For the year 1925 it was 59.75 mills.

Minnesota officials are striving, through reform and education of taxraising, tax-spending and taxpaying bodies, to bring the burden down below the straining point, and if the policy instituted three years ago is carried to its logical conclusion, even more gratifying improvements are anticipated.

This State's policy in the retirement of debt is by direct tax levy and the use of motor vehicle license receipts and from similar sources. Revenue is obtained by special taxation to take care of such items as soldiers' relief and bonus, state university and bufiding funds, state teachers' colleges, state one-mill school, teachers' insurance and retirement, state road and bridge, Historical Society, National Guard and others, all included in the 58.40 mill levy.

Shows Taxation Trend

The following table shows the trend of sums raised by taxation at the end of the five-year periods from 1900 to 1920 and annually from that time on:

1900	$14,963,901.76	1922	$114,032,640.99
1905	22,355,326.25	1923	126,517,992.77
1910	33,373,921.46	1924	121,136,992.26
1915	52,055,180.40	1925	125,951,488.06
1920	115,391,095.69	1926	122,960,199.54
1921	114,541,635.09		

Added to this are all the payments into the treasury from railroads, insurance, telephone, express, freight line, sleeping car, telegraph companies, occupation tax on iron ore, royalty tax, inheritance and vessel tonnage tax, etc., amounting in 1926 to more than $13,000,000.

Minnesota's total indebtedness in 1924, the latest available figures, is divided as follows:

87 counties	$95,591,771.05
1961 townships	5,726,092.87
599 cities and villages	119,904,118.72
7807 school districts	48,938,708.70
Total	$270,159,691.34

Although this was considerably higher than in the years immediately prior to 1924, the explanation lies in the fact that rural credit bonds in the sum of $30,000,000 appeared for the first time on the books. The rural credit item has since been increased by approximately 50 per cent, but reductions in other items, it is believed, have held the debt steady.

Government Too Costly

Despite the optimism concerning Minnesota's finance, State officials, including Theodore Christianson, Governor, and Ray P. Chase, State Auditor, insist that the cost of government is too high and may be reduced by strict co-operation between the Legislature and the Administration. Mr. Chase recites that in his opinion the four chief causes of high taxes, not only in Minnesota, but generally throughout the country, are as follows:

1. Demand for local improvements.
2. Administrative expense.
3. Federal and state aid.
4. Interest on long term bonds.

He proposes these three remedies:

1. Stop spending beyond our ability to pay.
2. Stop borrowing on long term bonds.
3. Inform ourselves in advance of just what we are trying to do and what it is going to cost.

The average of tax increase in Minnesota—that is, for local government, education and roads—over a period of 13 years ending in 1924 was 235 per cent. During the same period of time commodity prices went up 57 per cent and wages 120 per cent.

The table reads as follows:

Purpose	1911	1924	P.C.Inc.
State	$3,702,410	$8,239,925	133
Counties	4,739,207	12,005,493	153
Cities, villages	8,873,713	29,470,331	232
Townships	1,076,460	2,400,894	123
Education	12,635,867	44,240,461	251
Roads	3,719,934	18,626,449	401

Proposes Solution

"The remedy that immediately suggests itself for high taxes is that we stop spending, at least for luxuries that we cannot afford, and postpone the acquisition of improvements not absolutely essential until we reach a point where they are within our ability to pay," says Mr. Chase. This remedy, while effective, is difficult of application. The public demands improvements and will continue to demand them.

"The second remedy which suggests itself is that while we procure economic improvements which we desire we eliminate the unnecessary burden of the interest charge incident to deferred payments; in other words, that so far as possible states and their local subdivisions administer their fiscal affairs on the 'pay-as-you-go' plan. It will be claimed, and must be conceded, that states, counties, cities and other subdivisions will be unable to finance all their improvements on this basis. Sometimes it will be found necessary to finance desired improvements through bond issues. Where bonds are authorized, without exception they should be serial bonds and the measures authorizing their issuance should provide absolutely for their retirement during the life of the improvement itself and the life of the generation which incurs the obligation.

"There will be no reduction in administrative expense. Instead of seeking less from government the public is always demanding more. It is apparent, therefore, that the sole opportunity for a substantial saving is in the elimination of the third largest item of expenditure, the interest on long-term bonds, an item of expense which, in itself, gives nothing, produces nothing, but merely makes possible deferred payment for things we want and cannot afford to buy."

Iowa Erases Public Debt; State Expenditures Show Drop Exceeding $2,000,000

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special)—Iowa has no public debt. In 1922 there was a bond issue voted by the people of $22,000,000, to provide adjusted compensation to be paid the soldiers sent by the State to the World War. Of the bonds thus voted, $17,600,000 are yet outstanding. Iowa's tax on moneys and credits was for a number of years a flat rate of five mills on the dollar, but in 1925 this amount was raised to six mills, the addition of one mill to be used in paying the bonus bonds.

In 1914 the extension of the state capitol grounds required the expenditure of approximately $500,000, but this was paid by the issuance of certificates which were taken up several years ago.

The increase in the support fund of the educational institutions for the past 13 years amounts to 300 per cent.

On Jan. 1, 1927, there was an unencumbered balance of $13,236,248.24 in the state treasury. Expenditures made by the last General Assembly will reduce this to around $7,000,000, the reduction being predicated upon a reduction made in the state tax levy of a half-mill.

Budget Director Appointed

The establishment of a budget director four years ago was instrumental in placing demands upon the resources of the State upon a more equitable basis. The increase in state expenditures in recent years is accounted for by a large building development at the state educational institutions, made necessary by the enormous expansion in enrollment and consequently greater need of equipment.

The expenditures for the biennium ending June 30, 1924, show that warrants issued by the Auditor of State against the general fund amounted to $45,252,644.56 and against trust funds $14,151,367.31, totaling $59,404,011.87, while for the biennium ending June 30, 1926, the warrants issued against the general fund amounted to $32,788,598.54 and trust funds $23,971,467.78, totaling $56,760,066.32. These figures show a decrease of $2,643,945.55 in expenditures for the biennium ending June 30, 1926.

Auditor Explains Trend

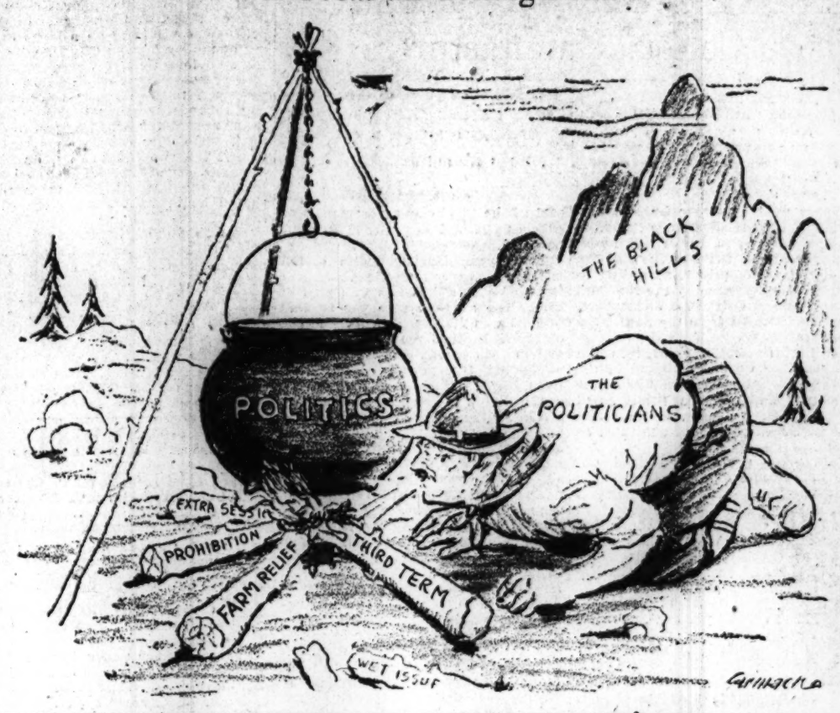
Auditor of State, J. W. Long, makes the following observations: "The expenditures in Iowa, while seemingly quite large, and requiring a state tax to be levied each year in the amount of approximately $8,000,000, is caused by the fact that the Legislature appropriates to the Board of Education for the maintenance of state educational institutions approximately $7,500,000, and in addition to this there is a large amount expected by the Board of Control for the support and maintenance of institutions such as the reformatory, penitentiary and insane asylums.

"These expenditures for the State Board of Education and Board of Control are of direct benefit to the people within the State and really are not a part of the costs of state government as far as administration is concerned, and if it were not for these expenditures the State would be self-supporting and probably would show a profit, from the receipts exclusive of direct taxation."

PRINCE TO VISIT COAST

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The Pacific Coast of Canada will give a royal welcome to the Prince of Wales when he arrives here about the middle of August. Announcement that the Prince would pay his second visit to this part of Canada this summer was followed by preparations for a warm reception to him. The heir to the British throne came here in 1919 on his only trip so far west and was given an enthusiastic reception. The British Columbia Government will make plans for his welcome on his approaching visit.

Far From the Boiling Point



WOMEN ACTIVE AT ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Although Only Four in Number They Play Important Part in Discussion

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—The part played by women at the recent world conference on economic problems at Geneva was not inconsiderable, despite the fewness of their numbers, according to Mrs. Barbara Wootton, principal of Morley College, who with two others had been selected by the Council of the League of Nations to attend the conference.

"We were a very small handful among the 250 men delegates, representing 40 countries," Mrs. Wootton told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the remaining women delegates being Dr. Van Dorp, an economist of Utrecht University; Doctor Lunders, member of the Reichstag, and Frau Emmy Freundlich of Austria, president of the International Women's Co-operative Guild, the only woman government delegate.

"Frau Emmy Freundlich," said Mrs. Wootton, "was elected a vice-president, and Dr. Van Dorp was appointed to the commission dealing with commerce. I, myself, sat on the commission on industry. We women also helped to voice the needs of the domestic consumer. We urged the standardization of kitchen utensils as far as possible. This reform has already made great headway in Germany, where housewifery traditions are proverbially strong, and where it is the custom to hold frequent committees of representative housewives and producers in order to select the best possible types of utensils for domestic use.

"The most important pronouncement of the conference was in connection with tariff barriers, some of the methods suggested being (1) the fixing of tariffs for longer periods, (2) removal of absolute prohibitions, and increases on tariffs which have been put on in the past, and (3) new nomenclature to simplify tariffs so that the same qualifications can be used in different countries.

"One consideration in subsequent conferences which are likely to be called on these economic problems will be their effect on unemployment. Today there are 10,000,000 unemployed in Europe, and, though doubtless this is only a contributory factor, there is no doubt that tariff barriers restrict opportunities for employment internationally considered."

Laugh Meter: To test the effect of "gag lines" as they were flashed on the screen, a novel machine that measures the amount of laughter and applause has been operated by a theater in New York.

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN LONDON

Several Festivities to Be Held in His Honor

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, July 18—The President of Liberia, C. B. King, arrives in London tomorrow for a week's ceremonial visit, during which he will be received by the King at Buckingham Palace and by King Fuad of Egypt, who is at present staying in this country.

London has arranged several festivities in honor of the President of the "Black Republic," and besides being officially received upon landing at Dover and on his arrival at Victoria Station, he will be the guest of the Government at a luncheon at the Foreign Office, visit the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and meet the leading statesmen of the House of Commons. Commercial interests also are arranging to do him honor. The Bank of British West Africa will entertain him at a banquet, as will the Niger Company.

The President himself is giving an official banquet at the Liberian legation, for which all the principal foreign ambassadors have accepted invitations.

MUSEUM HONORS C. E. AKELEY

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—Honoring Carl E. Akeley, regarded as founder of a new school of musuem methods as well as explorer, sculptor, and inventor, the Field Museum has named its new hall of African mammals the Carl E. Akeley Memorial Hall.

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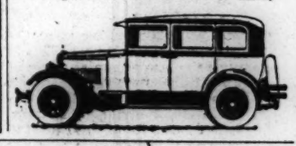

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BATH: 10, New Bond Street
BRIGHTON: 59, East Street
EASTBOURNE: 6, Grove Road
LEEDS: 23, Commercial Street
LIVERPOOL: 64, Bold Street and 4, Castle Street
MANCHESTER: 30, King Street
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 6, Northumberland Street
PLYMOUTH: 117, Tavistock Rd.
SCARBOROUGH: 6, Royal Hotel Shops
SCOTLAND
EDINBURGH: 119a, Princes St.
GLASGOW: 16, Buchanan Street
NTH. BERWICK: 23, Station Rd.
UNITED STATES
NEW YORK: 590, Fifth Avenue
BOSTON: 402, Boylston Street
CHICAGO: 222 No. Michigan Avenue
PHILADELPHIA: 1701, Chestnut Street
SAN FRANCISCO: 218, Post St.
CANADA
MONTREAL: 326, St. Catherine Street West
TORONTO: 84, Yonge Street and 14, Bloor Street East
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AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE: 234 36, Flinders Lane
SYDNEY: 38/44, York Street
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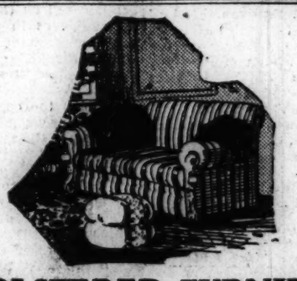
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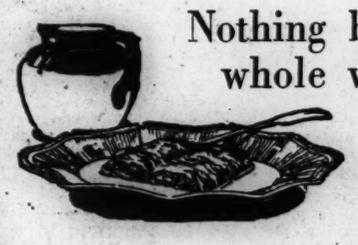
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AIR COMMISSION PLANS HEARINGS BEGINNING AUG. 1

Will Ask for Conferences With Lindbergh and Byrd While Here

George K. Pond, Senator from Greenfield, was elected chairman of the special commission on aviation when it organized today in the State House at its second executive session. Representative Thomas R. Bateman of Winchester was chosen vice-chairman.

The commission decided to inspect the East Boston Airport on the afternoon of July 25. On Aug. 1 at 10:30 o'clock the first of a number of public hearings will be held in room 450, State House. This hearing will be solely on one phase of the work before the commission, namely "to investigate the advisability of the Commonwealth co-operating with municipalities in the establishment or improvement of municipal aircraft landing fields."

The hearing will further be limited in that only the representatives of municipalities outside the metropolitan area will be invited to express their views. At further hearings, to be held in September and October, representatives of municipalities in the metropolitan area will be invited on the question, and the other problems before the commission will be taken up.

Will Invite Mayors

For the meeting on Aug. 1, the commission will send personal invitations to the mayors and selectmen of the larger municipalities, outside the metropolitan area, and also to the state chamber of commerce and other chambers of commerce and boards of trade, outside the metropolitan area.

The commission further decided today that it will consider many of its problems in an extended series of conferences to supplement the information gained at the hearings. Prominent persons in aviation, state officials, chambers of commerce, maritime interests, transportation companies, and city and town officials will be invited to come or send representatives to these conferences.

The following sub-committees were appointed by the main commission today to consider phases of the main problem during the summer: On aircraft regulations and making them conform to the federal regulations, Professor Taylor; on the East Boston Airport, Messrs. Bertelsen, Powell and Fiske; and on the municipal question, which will be the subject of the Aug. 1 hearing, Senator Pond, Representative MacGregor, and Mr. Powell.

To Attend Reception

The commission plans to attend the reception to Colonel Lindbergh in the Arena Friday evening. There is no intention on the part of the commission of holding a public hearing at this time with Colonel Lindbergh present, but if his plans allow, members of the commission may privately confer with him. The commission will probably try to have Colonel Lindbergh appear before it in the fall, after he finishes his national tour, to give his views in detail.

The commission will, at a later date, seek the views of Commander Byrd.

Members of the commission are: Senator George K. Pond of Greenfield, Representatives Thomas R. Bateman of Winchester and Allan B. MacGregor of Haverhill, Gardiner H. Fiske, Jaul J. Bertelsen, Prof. Charles F. Taylor and Joseph W. Powell. All but Senator Pond and Mr. Powell were present at today's meeting.

Messrs. Bateman, Fiske and Taylor held a long conference with Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, in Cambridge Friday evening and Professor Warner's views were briefly discussed today.

AMERICA GREETS BYRD AND PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

was able to make is the fact that over an elevation of 12,000 feet wind speeds up the plane, and any change of altitude brings a variation in the speed of the wind, either favorable or unfavorable to the direction of the flight."

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—As the Macom warped into the dock Graham McNamee, announcer for the National Broadcasting Company began a running account of the welcome of the New York-Paris fliers for the millions unable to view the procession through lower New York. As the fliers left the Macom they were called to the microphone by Mr. McNamee who asked them to say something to the American people.

"Hello, New York," Mr. Byrd said into the microphone, and the other four fliers filed behind him, "Hello, hello, hello, hello."

"They are greeting New York," Mr. McNamee said to the radio audience, "and when they greet New York they greet America."

The parade started from the Battery at 12:15 while thousands of office workers jammed the sidewalks and the paper snowstorm still fell from the overhanging windows of the financial district. Led by a marine band and detachments of soldiers and sailors the 10 automobiles composing the welcoming party and the returning heroes of the air proceeded at a lively speed up Broadway.

Commander Byrd rode in the forward car with Grover Whalen of the Mayor's committee, bowing and waving to the cheering throng. In succeeding cars the other airmen and their relatives rode, each one receiving his full quota of praise and responding with grinning salutations.

Citation for Byrd Party

The following citation with a medal of valor was presented by Mayor Walker to Commander Byrd, Mr. Acosta, Lieutenant Noville and Lieutenant Balchen:

"Citation.

"It is my pleasant duty as Mayor of New York City to present to you the Medal of Valor which you have so courageously won by your part in the heroic nonstop flight from New York to France in the new famous Wanamaker transatlantic monoplane America.

"In thus awarding you this distinction, in the name of the millions of our citizens, we are mindful of the extraordinary heroism of your deed and of the marked contribution your intrepid flight has made to the scientific data of aeronautics.

"May this, the city's medal, stand to you as a perpetual reminder that the city from which you took flight will ever realize the enormity of the task you essayed; the dangers and the difficulties you so bravely overcame.

"Fighting against the fury of the winds, battling against the freezing cold that might well have struck terror to hearts less brave, and penetrating, blindly but with an abiding faith the almost impenetrable fogs, you fought the good fight—for science and the glory of America—until you landed at last in the beating surf that washed the shores of France at Versur-Mar.

"It is this record—without parallel in the world history of aviation—that this medal of valor of the City of New York is designed to celebrate, and to this citation, in the name of all our our citizens I, as chief executive, have the honor to affix my name, and the seal of the city which honors you.

James J. Walker,
Mayor, City of New York."

Medal for Mr. Chamberlin

The following citation with medal of valor was presented by Mayor Walker to Mr. Chamberlin.

"Citation.

"This citation, accompanied by the medal of valor of the City of New York, I, the Mayor of New York City, have the honor of presenting to you, Clarence D. Chamberlin, in recognition of your heroic non-stop flight in the monoplane Columbia from the shores of this city to Eisleben, Germany.

"By this flight, in which you had the honor of being the first to transport a passenger across the Atlantic and in which you established a new world's record for sustained flight—3923 miles, you have placed your name on that roll of heroes who have placed America in the forefront of the world in practical aeronautical progress.

"I present to you this medal in the name of all our citizens for whom it is my honor to act; and to this citation which we hope may prove a never-to-be-forgotten reminder of your brave deed, I have the pleasure of affixing my name as chief executive and placing thereon the seal of this city of New York."

Ship-Airplane Mail Service Is Welcomed by Post Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—For nearly two years the Post Office Department has been trying to interest aviation concerns in a combined ship and airplane service across the Atlantic, involving the meeting of approaching ships 500 or 1000 miles at sea and the overhauling of outgoing ships with last minute passengers and mail, but not enough encouragement has been received to warrant the calling for bids, said W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, commenting on the indorsement of such service by Commander Richard E. Byrd and Clarence Chamberlin.

A service similar to the proposed one has been in operation for four years between New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi and for seven years between Seattle, Wash., and Victoria, B. C. Each of these routes saves from 24 to 48 hours in the handling of mail and in the case of outgoing mail which misses a steamer in either of the ports, the airplane service by catching the vessel often saves a week or more in time.

It has been the desire of Mr. Glover to inaugurate a similar service out of the port of New York, using seaplanes which could land in the water far out to sea and take on mail and passengers from incoming ships and overhaul outgoing ships with foreign-destined letters and passengers. Extra postage could be charged for this service.

The department has the funds at this time with which to enter into contracts for such a service and as soon as contractors willing to bid can be found, the bids will be asked for, Mr. Glover said.

Another proposal under consideration is the one for the operation of this service from Newfoundland or New Brunswick, catching transatlantic liners as they round the great circle in the vicinity of those lands, and connecting with a land air service between Newfoundland or New Brunswick and New York.

Although this route would be shorter than the other proposed, it would involve the establishment of an international air service for which funds could not at this time be diverted.

MANY POULTRY MEN TO ATTEND CONGRESS

Massachusetts to Send Large Delegation to Ottawa

AMHERST, Mass., July 18 (Special)—The entire staff of the poultry division of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, accompanied by a large delegation of poultry breeders from Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and other Massachusetts poultry raising centers, will attend the World's Poultry Congress which opens at Ottawa, Canada, July 27 and continues in session until Aug. 4.

The college will have a poultry exhibit at the Congress under the direction of William Monahan of the poultry division staff. There will be no individual exhibitions of poultry from this state.

Included in the Massachusetts delegation of poultry breeders with the Massachusetts Agricultural staff of poultry raising experts, are Earl Ricker, county agricultural agent of Norfolk County, R. W. Donaldson, assistant county agent of Middlesex County, and the following prominent poultry breeders: Otis A. Day, John H. Storer, Robert C. Cobb, Sterling Kimball, and George W. Sarano.

High Taxes Absorbing Profits, Cotton Manufacturers Say

National Association Declares Public Levies Have Trebled in Massachusetts Since 1915 and Are Double Increase in Living Costs

Taxes paid by Massachusetts cotton mills have trebled since 1915, and when compared to the cost of living are found to be twice as high as the general level of prices, according to an analysis prepared by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Figures obtained from the South, the report declares, lead "to the conclusion that the mills located in the Piedmont or Carolina section of the South pay about four-sevenths of the amount paid in Massachusetts, and the mills in Alabama, Georgia and the far South pay about one-third as much.

"Taxation practically wiped out the net income of the entire textile industry in the 13 most important textile states in 1924. The combined tax bill for the North and South that year amounted to $71,755,298 or 99 per cent of the combined net income of $72,418,980," according to the National Industrial Conference Board. State and local taxes amounted to $49,578,350 or 69.2 per cent, showing that money saved by reduction of federal taxes has been absorbed by the steadily increasing state and local levies.

Cotton Mills Lost Most

"Massachusetts textile mills, in 1924, paid taxes amounting to 775 per cent more, or nearly eight times the loss sustained by the mills. Taxation brought the total loss suffered in that year to $29,147,843, the National Industrial Conference Board reports. State and local levies amounted to $21,484,591, and the Federal Government received $4,896,215. All kinds of textile mills, wool, silk, knitting and cotton are included in these figures, but the cotton mills lost more than the others.

"Valuations placed on the mills by assessors are above the actual book value, and do not represent the true market value of the mills. The Tremont and Suffolk mills and the Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Lowell are striking examples of this point. The plants had a total assessment of more than $9,450,000 and book values of $8,181,726. When sold both brought only $1,200,000.

"Valuations of today are based on market values of plants earning a sizeable dividend and do not reflect fair value when the mills such as Tremont and Suffolk and the Hamilton Manufacturing Company can be bought for a fraction of the assessment totals.

"A decline has taken place in the total amount of assessments on mills in proportion to the total assessments of the cities because mills have been forced out of business due partly to heavy taxation in competition with other mills in localities where the taxes are about two-thirds less than the amount Massachusetts mills pay.

Fall River and New Bedford

"During the past several years cities such as Fall River and New Bedford have suffered heavy losses. At Fall River in 1920 cotton mills represented 58 per cent of the total city assessment and last year the mills represented but 40 per cent. In New Bedford in 1920, 47.3 per cent of the total city assessment was cotton mills and last year it was 39.3 per cent.

"Last year Massachusetts cotton mills paid nearly four times as much taxes of each spindle as was paid in 1896. The average rate per spindle in 1926 was $.723 with a high figure of $1.08. In 1896 the rate was $.198 and in 1915 it was $.253.

"During the period of 46 years from 1874 to 1920 tax rates and the cost of living were on about the same level. As the cost of living rose and fell, the tax paid per spindle by the cotton mills of Massachusetts fluctuated, maintaining about the same position as the general price level. The period from 1920 until the present time does not show a similar condition. The cost of living has decreased, but the state and local taxes have been mounting and are now about twice as high as the general price level.

"A report of the National Industrial Conference Board on the income of and taxes paid by textile concerns in six northern and seven southern states for 1924 shows clearly to what degree the taxes paid out absorb the income of the mills in this company. This report covers mills of all descriptions—woolen, cotton, silk and knitting and takes into account also the incoue taxes which have been excluded from the study made by the association. The total number of establishments in the north are 6233, in the south 1013. Of the northern mills 3549, or 5 per cent, reported a profit; in the south 457, or 45 per cent, showed a profit. The larger percentage of profitable concerns in the north is accounted for by the greater number of knitting and silk mills located in New York State which ran profitably in the poor year for cotton and woolen mills of 1924. In the United States as a whole 6836 mills, or 56 per cent, reported a profit in 1924.

Taxes Absorb Income

"The number of mills reported in the north is 6.15 times the number reported in the south, but the combined income of the northern mills is only 3.89 times the amount of the combined income of the south.

"In Massachusetts 934 textile establishments in 1924 lost $2,767,591, before any payment was made for taxes. The total amount paid out in taxes after this loss was $26,380,252, of which the state and local authorities claimed $21,484,087, the remainder, $4,896,215, went to the Federal Government. The total amount of money lost by the textile mills of Massachusetts in that year was therefore, $29,147,843. The combined tax bill of the northern and southern states was $71,755,298 and was paid out of a combined net income of $72,418,980. The tax paid by these mills therefore, absorbed 99 per cent of the combined net income. To compare one state with another or one section of the country with another on a per establishment basis would be unfair because the term 'textile establishment' covers all small concerns in which there may be only a loom or two, of which there are many in the North and very few in the South."

DELAY FORESEEN ON 'EL' EXTENSION

Operation of Dorchester Line to Columbia Station Held Unfeasible

Commeting this morning upon the letter received from Mayor Nichols requesting the immediate opening of the new Dorchester rapid transit system as far as the completed Columbia Station, Samuel L. Powers, chairman of the Boston Elevated trustees, said that this plan was not feasible from the standpoint of the company.

"Although the matter has not yet been put before the trustees," chairman Powers said, "I believe the opinion of the management is that the Dorchester line had better remain unopened until it is completed as far as Fields Corner." The Fields Corner station will probably not be completed until November, Mr. Powers stated.

Mayor Nichols in his letter had pointed out that due to the great number of people going to the bathing beaches in South Boston, the Andrew Square Station was badly congested, and that the opening of the Columbia Station would probably relieve this condition.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, head of the city transit department, said this morning that the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the Public Utilities Commission to suspend their services to the Savin Hill and Crescent Avenue stations had been granted, and that the work of the transit department could now continue, with the probability of having the tracks past the Savin Hill Station in less than a month and a half.

GREAT WESTFIELD AIRPORT PLANNED

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 18 (AP)—Plans are announced for providing this city with one of the best-equipped airports in the East. H. J. Cleveland, president of the Chamber of Commerce, reports that Vincent E. Barnes has leased to the chamber a large tract on Hampton Plains, which will be four times the size of the present aviation field. It will be called Barnes airport. It will be developed by the airport committee of the chamber, and all income will be devoted to improvements and maintenance.

RESEARCH WORK EXTENDED

PHILADELPHIA—Nearly 300 separate investigations in 14 different fields are being carried on this summer by members of the University of Pennsylvania's teaching staff who are engaged in research work during their vacation period, according to a report compiled by George A. Brakeley, vice-provost.

FIN. COM. ASKS $200,000 SUIT

(Continued from Page 1)

petition was brought and tried and under the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court, handed down June 29, 1927, the first two propositions of the commission were established, namely, (1) the further waste of the city's money was prevented by the ordering of an injunction 'perpetually enjoining the city of Boston and all officers and agents of the city of Boston from paying directly or indirectly to the defendant J. C. Coleman & Sons Company any further sums of money under the contract.' . . . (2) the Aug. 7 amendment to the contract was declared void.

"The third proposition of the commission, that the money paid to the contractor in excess of the provisions of the contract should be recovered, now awaits fulfillment. The court held it had no jurisdiction on the 10 taxpayers' petition to order repayment and left the recovery for further proceedings.

Over-Payment Estimated

"The amount of the over-payment was estimated by the engineer of the finance commission, as shown in the commission's report, his estimates being based on the levelts furnished by engineers in the employ of the park department of that year. Although furnishing an estimate of the over-payment, the engineer made the following statement: 'Under the provisions of the contract as originally made a discussion of these theories (relating to the alleged disappearance of filling material) would not be particularly important, as the contractor under that contract assumed responsibility for all losses due to settlement, either of the surface upon which the filling was placed, or of the filling after it was put in place by him.' This proposition was entirely sustained by the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court.

"At the trial of the petition on facts the master to whom the case was referred saw fit to follow the testimony offered by the contractor and by the city's law department, and to believe that some of the filling had settled. Whether he was right or not is of no importance in view of the decision of the court. Nevertheless, on the facts found by him on this evidence put in by the contractor and the city, it appears, as the result of this decision, that there is due the city of Boston for over-payments approximately $200,000. Furthermore, as the contract has not been completed by the contractor, there may be a claim for damages against him.

Special Counsel Needed

"In all the proceedings of the petitioners, both before the master and before the court, their case was opposed not only by counsel for the contractor but by the Law Department of the City of Boston. This opposition was made notwithstanding the fact that the success of the petitioners would mean a large saving of money for the City of Boston. It is obvious that it would now be embarrassing for the city Law Department to face about and bring suit to recover sums illegally paid to the contractor it had helped to defend. The only course open therefore is the appointment by the Law Department of special counsel to handle the new proceedings which should be brought against the contractor.

"The thanks of the community are due to Francis A. Morse and his associates for their courage in bringing the 10 taxpayers' petition against the contractor, and to Charles P. Curtis Jr., Esq., and Richard C. Curtis, Esq., for their public spirit which led them to devote many weeks of preparation and some 20 days of actual trial to these proceedings brought in the interest of the public."

MAYOR INVITES MORE AVIATORS

Noville, Acosta and Balchen May Join Byrd for Reception in Boston

Spurred by the unusual and happy prospect of being able to present to the citizens of Boston four transatlantic flight leaders on Saturday, when Col. Charles Lindbergh, Commander Richard E. Byrd, Lieut. Lester T. Maitland and Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger appear here jointly, Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols today wired cordial invitations to Lieut. George C. Noville, Bert Acosta, and Bernt Balchen, members of the Byrd crew. It is thought at City Hall not unlikely that these men will come for the events distributed between Friday and Saturday.

The Saturday events begin with a municipal breakfast at 8 a. m. followed by a review from City Hall of the National Guard. Mayor Nichols has invited governors of the other New England states to be present with him in the line at the reception to be accorded the fliers Saturday afternoon on Boston Common.

Harking back to the confusion over permits granted vendors of hot-weather delicacies on July 4, Mayor Nichols today informed Commissioner William P. Long of the Park Department that no permits were to be issued such vendors for either Friday or Saturday.

It was announced that 2000 state troops would be on duty during the celebration, 1000 stationed at the Boston airport and 1000 at Boston Common.

Mayor Nichols expressed his complete satisfaction today with the progress being made in details for the welcoming of the fliers, a reception believed to promise something surpassing anything of the kind ever held before in Boston and one to uphold the honor and dignity of Boston in its traditional hospitality to the great figures of the Nation.

WORK NEAR END AT WILSON DAM

Plans There and on Power Houses Now in Final Days of Completion

FLORENCE, Ala., July 18 (Special)—Skeleton crews engaged in the finishing touches to the Wilson Dam and power houses on the Muscle Shoals Project will finish their work within 60 days, said the engineers' office here. Most of the work now is the cleaning up of the grounds about the north end of the dam, gathering and stacking supplies upon the dam proper. When this work is finished, the last turn of the hand will have been completed toward what is believed to be the world's largest electrical plant.

The Government is realizing an income of 2 per cent on the capitalized cost of the dam placed at $50,000,000. Power is being sold to the Alabama Power & Light Company on a 30-day lease. The company is only using about 100,000 horsepower, which means that thousands of horsepower generated at the dam is being run off for waste. Power from the dam has been used to lighten the burden in the entire South. By a means of hook-ups the Alabama Power and Light Company has shifted the power from the Muscle Shoals Dam from one state to another.

Nitrate works built here at the cost of $74,000,000 in 1918 have not been used since their construction except for a test manufacturing process done every year by Government engineers in charge of the works. Should the nitrate works be in operation, they would consume a great deal of the electrical power from the dam, and employ 2500 men.

DELEGATES ELECTED BY CARMEN'S UNION

Voting for the election of delegates to represent the Boston Car Men's Union at the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America to be held at Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 12, was held today in the Franklin School Building. The polls were also open for the election of delegates to the Massachusetts convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Fall River on Aug. 1.

PACIFIC COAST AIRWAY SURVEY NOW COMPLETE

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—The survey of a scenic air route along the Pacific coast, conducted by the National Aeronautic Association, has been completed. The association plans to establish a 700-mile lighted airway, with San Francisco as its southern terminus and Portland at the north. Under present plans the airway would include 21 landing fields, where tourists may stop and view the scenic attractions of Oregon and northern California.

CHILD LECTURE SERIES BEGINS AT UNIVERSITY

Work of Visiting Teacher Will Be Described by Miss Smith

A lecture series at Harvard began this afternoon on the subject, "The Visiting Teacher and the Problem Child in School." The lectures are by Miss Helen R. Smith, a member of the National Committee of Visiting Teachers, affiliated with the Public Education Association of the City of New York, and are held every afternoon this week in Emerson Hall D in the Harvard Yard, through Friday.

Visiting teachers are essentially social workers allied with the schools, whose expert training and command of authority permit them to choose and call upon the proper agency to help meet the development needs of the "problem child," Miss Smith explained. A "problem child" is one that is seemingly abnormal along lines of aptness, sociability, honesty, happiness, and emotions. In many cases, "problem children" become puzzling cases of delinquency in the public schools, and these experts care for them.

The visiting teacher assumes that the trouble may not necessarily be entirely a fault of the child, but may in a majority of cases be due to untoward outside circumstances. It is her duty to investigate for these things. Inasmuch as the child is in school only a small percentage of the day, an investigation on the part of the visiting teacher may lead her into the child's home life, his play interests, and into every phase of the case into which she can penetrate.

Her help is given by simple encouragement alone, sometimes. At other times, conditions are uncovered which require stringent attention on the part of police or truancy officers. Miss Smith's lecture this week cover actual cases embodied in the reports of visiting teachers all over the country.

This evening Dr. Howard Sisson, a professor of Reed College, is to lecture on "Can We Educate for Democracy?" in Sever Hall at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock in Emerson Hall, F. W. C. Hersey is to give an illustrated lecture on "A Walk in Scott-Land." Mr. Hersey is a member of the Harvard department of English.

VIENNA REPORTS ORDER RESTORED

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objecting to the establishment of a municipal guard by Burgomaster Seitz, one of the Social Democratic leaders, as unconstitutional.

Appeal to Citizens

Seitz, in an appeal to the citizens, justified his formation of the guard on the ground that as burgomaster, it was his duty to take extraordinary measures in view of the extraordinary dangers, to protect municipal property and assist in restoring order. He added that he had provided for co-operation between the state police and the guard.

A manifesto by the Social Democratic Trade Union supported Burgomaster Seitz and told the workers that the guard would be armed and "should be obeyed as an organ of our red Vienna and protector of proletarian freedom, discipline and order."

A Reuter's Vienna dispatch received by way of Berlin says:

"What brought about the collapse of the revolt was undoubtedly the decision of the Government to move loyal troops from the provinces to the capital. Great precautions were taken to insure that these movements were made without arousing the suspicions of the well-armed Socialist defense corps. The troops consequently were brought to Vienna by water.

Threat of Invasion

"When the Defens Corps got wind of this they tried unsuccessfully to stop all Danube traffic. Thereupon a remarkable change of view occurred in the ranks of the Defense Corps, whose members universally decided to join forces with those restoring order.

"An important contributory factor in the collapse of the revolutionary movement," continues the dispatch, "was the prevalence of rumors that Hungary and Italy were preparing to take advantage of the confusion and invade Austria. The order of the enraged Socialists thereupon began to cool, and, instead of engaging in further acts of violence, they remained in their homes.

"The ostensible object of the revolt was to expel Seipel's ministry and replace it with a Socialist government, but all the more moderate elements among the Socialists rallied around the Government and helped to restore order when they saw the revolt accompanied by such orgy of bloodshed and destruction.

"International trains between Italy and Germany via the Brenner Pass have been running without interruption throughout the disorders and without military protection."

Loss in Tourist Trade Is Experienced by Austria

BERLIN, July 18 (AP)—A proclamation issued by the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, in Vienna, and brought to Berlin today by airplane, places the number of killed in last week's riots at 40 at least, with 300 wounded. Those arrested as a result of the disorders number 252.

The proclamation states that all records in the Palace of Justice, including deeds and library archives were destroyed in the fire there.

The Chancellor, after declaring that Austria had suffered a severe loss in tourist trade and loss of prestige in the eyes of the world, says that "occurrences of this kind not only hinder the economic reconstruction of Austria, which suffers the bitterest economic distress anyway, but render numerous workers and employees jobless."

The proclamation closes with the following appeal:

"The Federal Government appeals to all Viennese, regardless of station or party, who love their native city and order within the State and land for support for the re-establishment of law and order."

A Wolff Bureau dispatch from Vienna reports that a political impasse has been reached there.

The dispatch says that the Austrian Government is insisting that political settlement of the issues involved in last Friday's riots, is a matter for Parliament which however, cannot be convened until freedom of its actions is assured, this freedom, in the opinion of the Government, including a cessation of the communications strike.

On the other hand, the dispatch says, the Socialists insist that the communications strike cannot be broken off until the Government takes sufficient political measures to prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe.

Italian Government Closely Follow Events in Vienna

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, July 18—The insurrectionary movement which broke out Friday in Vienna and other parts of Austria has been followed with the greatest attention by the Italian Government. While the situation is not viewed with alarm, the general belief being that the Austrian Government is in a position to suppress the revolutionary movement, some concern is expressed as regards the future of Austria.

The Tribuna, which is in the closest touch with the Italian Foreign Office, writes that it cannot but be admitted that the neighboring republic has become the scene of revolutionary experiments endangering the peace of Central Europe. Moreover, it adds, Italy will not tolerate, on the pretext of such movements, the political status quo of Austria as fixed by the peace treaties being modified.

Austria having obtained financial help for its internal rebuilding from the great powers and notably from Italy, it says, cannot "indulge in the sport of revolution," and Italy, which more than any other country is anxious that the treaty of Saint-Germain be fully respected, considers that it has the "right and duty to follow, with careful attention, Austrian events."

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURE PROPOSED

Springfield Man Would Give $50,000 Toward Project

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18 (Special)—Nathan D. Bill, who in previous years has been a generous supporter of the city's libraries and parks, has offered to give $50,000 toward a municipal golf course if the city will acquire a tract of 220 acres on the south side of Watershops Pond. The offer is made in a letter to Mayor Parker from Mr. Hill, written at his summer home on Cape Cod.

The tract in question is said to be assessed for only $26,000. Mr. Bill says it is well adapted for two 18-hole courses, and he proposed that a club of 500 citizens be formed to finance the building of the first course, which he says can be built economically by the park department.

Mayor Parker expressed great pleasure at the offer and said he believed it would clear the way for the acquisition of this, the so-called Island Pond tract, by the city. The subject has been under debate for some time.

COL. W. A. GASTON HAS PASSED ON

Col. William A. Gaston of the law firm of Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall & Hunt, who passed on yesterday at his summer home in Barre, Mass., was active for nearly two score years in business and politics in Massachusetts. His father, William Gaston, was Governor of Massachusetts, 1875-76, and Mayor of Boston in 1872.

Colonel Gaston took part in the organization of the West End Street Railway of Boston in 1887 and later the Boston Elevated Railway Company, retiring from its presidency in 1901. In 1908 and 1909 he was Democratic candidate for Governor, but was defeated by John L. Bates. He was for a few years president of the National Shawmut Bank. As Democratic candidate for United States Senator in 1922, he was defeated by Henry Cabot Lodge by less than 8000 plurality. In 1926 he was Democratic candidate for Governor against Governor Fuller, Republican candidate for re-election, but was defeated.

MAINE PUBLICITY SLOGAN ADOPTED

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18 (Special)—Maine has achieved a new publicity slogan which is meeting with widespread approval. Prominent display in the advertising is given to the expression "There's no place like Maine." The euphony of this slogan is especially good, according to the publicity officials, and the "swing" of the expression immediately reminds one of the song, "There's no place like home." That Maine is a homelike place is the thought that the advertising is intended to bring.

COLE TRANSFER APART FROM PIERCE AFFAIR

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Reports that Howard T. Cole, Merchant Fleet Corporation engineer, was being transferred to Boston as an outgrowth of his controversy with the Rev. Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, pastor of the First Congregational Church, are denied by fleet corporation officials. The issue was settled out of court last week.

"Mr. Cole's trip to Boston," one corporation official said, "was agreed upon some time ago and is entirely independent of the affair with Dr. Pierce."

LOWELL MAKES COMPROMISE ON LIGHTING RATES

Temporary Agreement Is Negotiated With Gas Company in Emergency

Accepting the compromise proposed by the Public Utilities Commission after an all-morning session, officials of the city of Lowell and the representatives of the Lowell Gas Company agreed to sign another temporary contract this afternoon in order that the city may be lighted tonight.

With the temporary contract existing between the city and the gas company expiring today the officials of the latter had stated they would turn off the gas used for street lighting unless an agreement was reached immediately. Thomas J. Corbett, Mayor of Lowell, appealed for and finally secured the intervention of the Public Utilities Commission. He had stated before his appeal was granted that if the gas company went through with its intentions he would appeal to Governor Fuller to provide protection of the National Guard.

Both sides appeared before the commission this morning, and J. P. Donahue, city solicitor of Lowell, related the story of the disagreement at the request of one of the commissioners. The regular contract between the city and the company, he explained, had expired on April 1, and a two months temporary contract had been drawn up, keeping the old rate of $24.80 per year per street lamp.

Notice Expected

It was understood, he continued, that if no agreement was reached within this two months' period, proper notification would be given and a new temporary agreement drawn. During the last week, Mr. Donahue declared, he had notified the company that the city was ready to draw a new contract.

Seemingly the only reply to his letter, he said, was a statement from the gas company that if a new agreement was not reached all street lights would be shut off.

During the course of the hearing before the commission, however, it developed that the letters had crossed in the mails and that the one had not been a reply to the other. It was also apparent at the hearing that despite this fact both sides were anxious to reach an agreement before nightfall.

John A. Hunnewell, counsel for the Lowell Gas Light Company, explained to the commission that a contract was necessary under the new Lowell charter, if the company was to be paid for its services, because of the fact that the charter stated that no bills could be paid by the city unless a written contract had been drawn for their incurment.

Contract Terms Stated

Representatives for both sides then stated the temporary contracts they wished adopted, there being disagreement over the terms providing that the two-month contract could be canceled after a two months' written notice by either party, and over a retroactive clause which stated that if the commission should change the gas prices, these new prices should be effective not only for the future but also to a certain time in the past.

There was, however, no disagreement over the price of $24.80 per lamp per year because of the fact that by agreement between the city and the company all gas lamps used for street lighting are to be removed and replaced by electricity by July 1, 1930.

After a recess at noon, when it became apparent that no agreement could be reached, the commission, after stating that it had no power to force either party to accept its terms, suggested that a two months' temporary contract be drawn up, which would run as long after the original two months as it remained uncanceled by a one-month written notice by either party. The suggestion of the commission also contained a four months' retroactive clause.

Both parties agreed to an adjournment declaring that an agreement would be reached either before they left Boston or directly after they reached Lowell, and that the suggestions of the commission would be acted upon.

OIL AND COAL DUST TO BE INVESTIGATED

Legislator Says Beaches and Houses Are Spoiled

Following protests of Alfred N. LaBrecque, Repuresentaive of Quincy, the state Department of Health will make an extensive investigation of the oil, coal dust and odor nuisances which Mr. LaBrecque says exist on the waterfront of Quincy and Weymouth.

Mr. LaBrecque had an hour's conference today with Edward Wright, assistant engineer of the state health department. In filing his complaint and demand for action, Mr. LaBrecque stated that the waterfront of Quincy, especially in the Germantown and Quincy Point sections, showed oil which he claims comes either from the Cities Service plant at East Braintree or the Fore River shipyards.

As a result of the conference, Mr. Wright has agreed to visit Quincy and make a personal investigation within a few days. While in Quincy the question of permission for the digging of clams for bait will be considered. This matter is receiving the attention of the State Department of Health on the petition filed by Mr. LaBrecque.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM VOTED

As a result of a recent survey made by a special committee of the Board of Aldermen of Somerville on school hazards, 12 public schools in Somerville will be equipped with sprinklers. Mayor Leon M. Conwell recommended an appropriation of $15,000 to cover the cost, and the aldermen have approved the appropriation.

GOVERNORS WILL START ON FRIDAY FOR CONFERENCE

"Revere and Dawes" to See Delegates Leave Boston on "the Minute Man"

New England's Governors, proceeding as a unit again this year to the annual conference of Governors at Mackinac Island, Mich., will set out from the North Station next Friday at 4 p. m. on the Boston & Maine's Minute Man. Governors Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, Huntley N. Spaulding of New Hampshire, John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, and John W. Weeks of Vermont, together with Lieut.-Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, and John C. Hull, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will head the party of 20 persons.

The New England Governors will go as a group with a message, "bringing to the Governors of other sections word of New England's interest and co-operation in solving the agricultural problems of the West and South, and the flood problem of the Mississippi Valley," it was stated today by Governor Brewster, who is executive chairman of the conference and head of the New England delegation. He added that the New England Governors would bring "a message of good will from an industrial New England alert to increase its service to the rest of the country, and thus to further promote its own growth and prosperity."

Revere and Dawes to Ride

To dramatize New England's message of today, Paul Revere and his fellow-rider, William Dawes, who started their famous midnight rides of 150 years ago from a spot little more than a stone's throw from the North Station, will ride again in colonial costume as escort to New England's governors. The characters will be taken by Sergt. Kenneth Ferris and Sergt. Alfred Towers of the Headquarters Troop, 110th Cavalry, who under official state designation have represented the famous riders in the annual Patriot's Day gallop. It was because the Minute Man, in its service between the North Station and Chicago, daily retraces part of these routes that the Boston and Maine recently decorated two of its big Pacific-type locomotives with the buff and blue colors of colonial days, and named them "Paul Revere" and "Williams Dawes, Jr.," after the riders.

These great locomotives, after two weeks of tuning up, are being assigned for this occasion on their first runs in the Minute Man service. The bulk and color of these gayly decorated "iron horses" with historic names will provide a colorful background for the horses and riders who represent Dawes and Revere in person. As the decorated locomotive hauling the Minute Man and its party of governors, chugs out of the North Station it will be escorted by the riders to the end of the platform.

The New England governors' party again will constitute the largest single delegation attending the Governors' Conference, as it did at the Conference at Cheyenne, Wyo., last year. The New England executives, at the time went west together on the Minute Man as a concrete expression of the country to a New England solidarity and consciousness. The official New England party this year comprises the following:

Maine, Governor and Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, and Colonel and Mrs. Harold N. Marsh; New Hampshire, Governor and Mrs. Huntley N. Spaulding, and Adjut.-Gen. Charles W. Howard; Connecticut, Governor and Mrs. John H. Trumbull, Miss Florence Trumbull, and Colonel Allen; Vermont, Governor and Mrs. John W. Weeks and Adjt.-Gen. Herbert T. Johnson; Rhode Island, Lt.-Gov. Norman S. Case, and Executive Secretary John A. Bennett; Massachusetts, John C. Hull, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mrs. Hull; New England Council, Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president.

The party will include also Philip Ricker Shorey, director of publicity for State of Maine Associates, who will act in this capacity for the New England delegation, Walton O. Wright, general passenger agent, Boston & Maine Railroad, and T. F. Joyce, publicity manager, Boston & Maine Railroad.

The New England governors with the other state executives, will be the guests of the State of Michigan from the time they arrive in Detroit at 8:25 next Saturday to their return to that city a week later. They will leave for Mackinac Island on Saturday afternoon by steamer from Detroit. The conference sessions will be interspersed with entertainment from Monday to Wednesday, and will be followed by a tour of northern Michigan resorts and copper mines, and a visit to the locks at Sault Ste. Marie on Thursday and Friday, July 28 and 29. The governors will return to Boston about Aug. 1.

Secretary Hoover to Address Governors

AUGUSTA, Me., July 18 (AP)—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will give an address on the problems of the Mississippi and flood control at the annual governors' conference to be held at Mackinac Island, Mich., next week.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, chairman of the executive committee of the conference, made this announcement in giving out the program of speakers and their topics which include, besides flood relief, agricultural relief as it pertains to the western problem, and the increase of the present merchant marine.

The governors, of whom more than 30 have given assurance they will be present, while others are expected to attend, will meet in a body in Detroit next Saturday morning. They will be entertained Saturday and Sunday by Gov. Fred Green of Michigan and the Mayor of Detroit.

The conference opens July 25 with a welcoming address by Governor Green and response by Governor Frank C. Emerson of Wyoming. Gov. Adam McMullen of Nebraska will give an address on problems of agriculture and Gov. John Hamill of Iowa, on agriculture and government.

In the afternoon, Governor Brewster will deliver an address on "agriculture, industry and transportation as related to the American merchant marine," which will be followed by round-table discussion. Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama will close the Monday session with an address on "States' interest in navigable streams as related to hydroelectric power."

On July 26 Gov. J. E. Martineau of Arkansas will speak on the Mississippi River, after which Secretary Hoover will give his address. A general discussion on the subject will follow. An open forum and informal discussion will be held in the afternoon after Gov. Sam A. Baker of Missouri speaks on "Purity of Ballot Campaign and Election Expenses."

At the closing session on Wednesday morning, there will be a general discussion on "statutory plan for Governors' Conference," and election of officers.

FINAL PLANS FOR INSTITUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

Church, will deliver a series of addresses on "The New Spiritual Values in the Near East.

Dictatorship Aspect

Robert Michels, professor of economics at the University of Basle, Switzerland, will address the Institute on some of the aspects of "Dictatorship Versus Democracy in Europe," the subject of the round table and general conference which Prof. Henry R. Spencer, of Ohio State University will lead. Prof. Michels is one of the leading European students of political parties and the author of several books. Prof. Oscar Jaszi, of Oberlin, O., will also address the members of this round table, on "The Horthy-Bethlen Regime in Hungary."

H. A. Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia., son of the late Secretary of Agriculture, and editor of Wallace's Farmer, will lead a round table on "An American Agricultural Policy." He recently declared himself in favor of the cancellation of the war debts. Charles A. Beard, of New London, Conn., and George N. Peek, president of the American Council of Agriculture will address the round table.

Prof. Ralson Hayden of the University of Michigan, will lead the round table dealing with the situation in the Philippines, which will consider the various island possessions of the United States, and the tropical colonies of Holland, Great Britain and Japan.

A round table dealing with "Main Contrasts between Anglo-Saxon and Continental Systems of Law" will be directed by Dr. Pierre LePaulle of Paris. Dr. LePaulle obtained his doctorate degree in law from Harvard Law School, and is well known in international legal circles.

Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia, will lead both the round table and general conference discussions on the relations of this country with Central America and Mexico. Prof. Shepherd, in addition to being a specialist in Spanish and South American history, has been a frequent delegate to Pan-American Congresses, and is chairman of the Chili Commission of the Pan-American Society.

Special addresses are scheduled to be given this summer by Dr. Jacob Lange, of Denmark, and Prof. John A. Todd of the Liverpool Cotton Service.

LABOR FEDERATION PRESIDENT INVITED

Massachusetts Branch to Meet in Fall River Soon

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been invited to be present at the convention of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, which is to open at Fall River on Aug. 1. The invitation was telegraphed to Mr. Green by John Van Vaerenwyck, president of the local organization.

In the wire Mr. Green was asked to appoint Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the A. F. of L., or John P. Frey, president of the Ohio Federation of Labor, in case he himself found it impossible to attend.

This special request is due, it was explained, to the action recently taken by the executive council of the Massachusetts State Branch in deciding to place on the ballot the question of changing the laws relating to workmen's compensation. Mr. Frey is an authority on this subject, having been the labor advisor to the American delegation, appointed by President Coolidge, at the International Economic Conference at Geneva.

ARMY AIRPLANES MAKE OBSERVATIONS

CONCORD, N. H., July 18 (AP)—Three army planes manned by reserve officers left here this morning on a mission to Nashua. The mission is in connection with the so-called "general situation" in which planes are working out war tactics. The craft are expected to fly over Nashua and vicinity and on their return make reports to their commanding officer on their observations.

Four planes, one of them the heavy Douglas radio-equiped ship, will fly a mission to Dover and Portsmouth tomorrow, weather permitting, it was announced this morning at the training school for the 322nd observation squadron air reserve, United States Army, encamped here. Three of the ships will fly in formation manned by reserve officers. The radio ship will fly a special mission of its own. The planes are scheduled to leave Concorn at 8 a. m.

SOMERVILLE BRAKE TESTS

Free brake tests were held today for the motorists of Somerville on Broadway between Fellsway east and west under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Club, A. A. A., and the Somerville Police Department. The brake tests will continue until darkness when the headlight tests will follow.

Comparing Careers and Marathons

Clarence DeMar and the Boys of His Sunday School Class in Melrose. Wide World

State Has Large Family of Adults and Children to Care For and See They Are Guided Correctly

Department of Public Welfare Spends $5,000,000 Annually in Work

THE many and varied ways by which the state government serves the citizens of Massachusetts form the subject of a series of articles appearing intermittently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *They present an intimate picture of just how the governmental machinery on Beacon Hill functions and how its principal executives fit into the working whole. Particular attention is given to the services which the government renders to the people of the State. Of incidental interest to this series of articles, the Nonpartisan National Civic Federation has just announced its plans for the formation, throughout the United States, of committees on "practical citizenship," in preparation for the national, state, and local elections next year.*

Picture the State as foster parent of 20,000 children and minor wards, while every year 75,000 needy adults come under its beneficent supervision. Five million dollars annually is expended in this field of governmental activity—to bring up the little ones who are products of misfortune; to lend a hand to the down-and-outers who need temporary aid and encouragement; to supervise the care of those who can never care for themselves.

All of which is administered by the Department of Public Welfare, Richard K. Conant, commissioner, with an advisory board of six persons appointed by the Governor.

There are five divisions in the department, comprising aid and relief, child guardianship, juvenile training, private incorporated charities, housing and town planning. Principal duties of the department are: Conduct of five institutions, direction of public relief given by cities and towns to persons without legal settlement, supervision of mothers' aid as rendered by cities and towns, care and maintenance of delinquent, neglected and dependent children coming into the custody of the department through court commitment or otherwise, institutional custody of juvenile offenders and their care when on parole, general supervision of the work of city and town planning boards, visitation and inspection of private incorporated charitable agencies.

Other Lines of Duty

Among the other supervisory and inspectional duties of the department may be mentioned these: Visitation and inspection of city and town almhouses and of the five county training schools, visitation and investigation of care given to all adults supported in families other than their own by cities and towns, investigation of the care of all children supported by cities and towns, inspection of wayfarers' lodges and public lodging houses, sending poor persons to places within or without the Commonwealth where they belong, execution of the laws concerning infants and the licensing of infant boarding houses, licensing of maternity hospitals.

Every year 1000 children are turned ever to the Division of Child Guardianship, abandoned, neglected or dependent. About half of them are sent by the courts, cases where it has been necessary to go to the extreme of takeing them from their parents. The other half are brought in by the department's visitors, from people who cannot, or will not, provide for them. Five thousand such children are under the division's care at all times.

Unlike the methods of nearly all other states, these children are not brought up in institutions. Massachusetts has its own system of placing them in foster family homes, boarding them out with responsible people, and at all times the departmental visitors watch over them, to see that their home care, education and recreation are of the best.

Two Boy's One Girl's School

Then there are the delinquent youngsters, who have failed under probation and are sent by the courts to one of the three schools conducted by the division of juvenile training. These are the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro, for those under 15; the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, for those from 15 to 18, and the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster. In all three there are 1000 juveniles, while three times as many are out on parole.

In these schools the boys are taught printing, machinery, all lines of the building trades and shoe making by machinery, while the girls are taught the domestic arts, millinery and dress making. As quickly as possible they are placed on parole. The average term in the girls' schools is two years and in the boys' schools about a year.

As those placed on parole from the training schools have been tried in the community on probation at least once before their commitment to the schools and have failed, they are especially difficult to spuervise. A special staff of visitors trained in handling delinquent boys and girls is required. There is a complete follow up system, not for a stated time, but until they are 21 years old. From 65 to 70 per cent of the youngsters turn out right.

Leads in Welfare Work

Through the Division of Aid and Relief, Massachusetts does more in family welfare work than any other state. Attached to the division is a large corps of settlement visitors, social service visitors and mothers' aid visitors. Help is extended to 50,000 persons a year. When a person gets in distress and applies for aid he is not merely given a dole or allowance. Along with material aid he is helped to help himself. There is no red tape. Each case is treated individually. Employment is found for those able to work, needy families are put on their feet and furnished with all necessaries until they are able to make a go of it.

No other state has this system for the uplift of the individual, for the rehabilitation of needy families. Elsewhere this sort of work is left to the cities and towns, and if they give any aid at all the unfortunates are sent to almshouses or put on the pauper role. Incidentally, by act of the last Legislature, the statutory name of almshouses was changed to infirmaries and that of overseers of the poor to boards of public welfare.

Leads in Family Welfare and Aids Delinquents to Help Themselves

Administration of the mothers' aid law, while under the cities and towns, is supervised by the department, whose visitors investigate every case. Family plans are then formulated, a budget adopted and constant follow-up work is done to see if the plan is working out well and to adjust the amount of aid to the changing needs of the family.

State Pays All Bills

The State pays all the bills for those without legal settlement and a subsidy on the settled case, which amounts to about one-third of the expense.

More than 1000 private charitable corporations are supervised by the department. Another activity is a co-ordination with city and town planning boards, to prevent the future growth of slums. The department furnishes an expert to advise with the local boards. Since 1923 the planning boards have increased from 53 to 99, while 47 municipalities have established building zones and 33 others are working on zoning plans.

Mr. Conant says that since prohibition there has been a marked improvement in home conditions. That there has been no decrease in the number of children coming under the department's care is attributed by him to more rigid standards set up by the law and that cities and towns more and more are resorting to the department to take care of unfortunate ones.

Visitors and office workers of the department number 200, while 700 are employed in its institutions.

Vermont Town Said to Be Rich in Relics of Colonial Period

Craftsmanship of Early Days of State Found in Many Old Homes—Notable Examples Collected Over Long Period by E. W. Allen of Woodstock

WOODSTOCK, Vt., July 18 (Special)—Woodstock has long been noted for its fine colonial houses and for the examples of craftsmanship of the early days of the history of the State. While the greater number of these fine pieces of furniture are in private homes, probably one of the largest collections of antique furniture is in the possession of E. W. Allen.

Mr. Allen has succeeded in gathering many notable examples of the greatest furniture craftsmen. He has always been interested in furniture of the colonial period but it was not until 1910 that he began seriously to take up the study of the subject.

Woodstock was one of the earlier towns in this section of the state to be settled, and as many of the pioneers came from homes already established in Massachusetts and Connecticut, they brought with them many fine pieces of furniture, some of it having originally come from England. This fact has made it easy for collectors to obtain many fine examples of Chippendale, Sheraton, and Heppelwhite, as well as some of Duncan Phyfe's noted tables.

Mr. Allen has several Sheraton and Heppelwhite sideboards which really are museum pieces. Some of these are beautifully inlaid with contrasted woods and so skillfully have they been restored that they present the appearance of having just come from the shop of the master craftsmen.

One of the prize pieces in his collection is a wonderful inlaid walnut desk which was probably made in England. This is in excellent state of preservation and shows craftsmanship of the highest order. One of the interesting features of this desk is the number of secret compartments and the cleverness with which they were devised and hidden. As a whole the desk greatly resembles those commonly known as "Governor Winthrop," but the front does not have the serpentine front which characterizes the desk of American origin. On the front of the lid is a star or sunburst, this inlaid in several woods in contrasting colors.

Probably one of the rarest of all pieces to be found in the entire collection which numbers many hundreds of pieces, is a Sheraton tambour secretary. This is in almost perfect condition and the whole is wonderfully inlaid. The wood of which it is constructed is solid mahogany and has none of the veneer which later came to be commonly used.

There are several Chippendale sofas, these showing the delicate lines which were characteristic of the great English craftsmen. In the collection are more than 700 rush bottomed chairs, some of them being the Hitchcock, Windsor, modified Windsor, Chinese, Chippendale, Heppelwhite and the more common ladderback and banister chair which are probably American in origin, although the Banister chair is found existing in Elizabethan times.

Mr. Allen has more than 20 highboys in his collection, some of these being of particularly rare type. There are a great number of lowboys and card tables, many of the latter being the beautifully inlaid examples of Heppelwhite, Chippendale and Sheraton.

In explaining the work of restoring the furniture to its original condition, Mr. Allen says that it is necessary to closely study the original lines followed by the master craftsmen. Whenever it is possible, old wood is used to supply any missing part.

ELKS GIVE CHILDREN OUTING

More than 700 children, representing Boston institutions and playgrounds, enjoyed an outing to Nantasket Beach today as guests of Boston Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A fleet of automobiles was placed at the use of the welfare committee to transport the children to Rowe's Wharf where the specially chartered steamboat took them down the bay.

DEMAR TALKS ABOUT RUNNING

(Continued from Page 1)

ners should eat. A good many people put common sense way up on the list and I guess they're right, because common sense covers a multitude of emergencies. Of course there's clean living, too, and I set a store by that, and I don't care a bit when I find out that some runners I know set equal store by it simply can't run worth a cent.

"I guess I wouldn't be satisfied unless I told you one or two things that I think don't make good runners or winners. Some call them helpers. Others call them coaches or trainers. Others—sometimes I'm among them although I try to be careful because I don't want to be unjust—call them nuisances or even go far enough to call them parasites. They like the glamour of the working atmosphere that surrounds a runner. And I suppose you'll laugh, but I think they determine the winner inversely. I don't mean that as a random shot because they bother me. But it seems to me that they take your attention away from the main issue which is to run as well and as fast as you consistently can. You know as well as I do that anything that takes your attention from the job in hand, no matter how well meaning it is—and be sure I think a great many—the majority, I dare say—of coaches and trainers and what not are well meaning—takes away from the chance to become a winner. And after all running a marathon is for the purpose of showing a winner.

"Intelligent Practice"

"I set a good deal of store by what I call 'intelligent practice.' And by that I mean keep running all you possibly can and then know when to stop. I think the last is pretty important. Runners that overdo one day and underdo another get an unequal viewpoint and it reflects in their running, it seems to me. Of course all one runner can possibly say of successful qualities in running are based on his own experience, for when it comes right down to it he's too busy running his own race. So the things I say may be suitable only to me.

"I run every day in the winter. Usually I run to work and sometimes I run home again. When I work in a town across Boston from Melrose I usually run only part of the way because that's enough. In summer, when I'm running in competition every week that's enough and I train only lightly."

It seemed appropriate to ask Mr. DeMar what led to his becoming a runner. He smiled mildly and said "Oh I just happened to be trying a few different things for recreation and I found I liked running," and it was in the same modest voice, he said, a moment later, when some comment was made about the beauty of a bronze trophy, "Yes—I picked up quite a few prizes."

Mr. DeMar, who is a printer by trade, teaches a Sunday School classe in the Melrose Baptist Church. He is scoutmaster of a Boy Scout troop in Melrose, too. But his attitude about these activities, and his running, and his standing in the community and the money for the Boy Scout's holiday is all pretty much alike. Simply "What of it?"

Advantages of New England for Chemical Trade Weighed

Natural Resources, Capital, Transportation and Labor Declared Factors Most Favorable for Success in Survey Issued by States' Council

A review of the industrial situation in New England from the standpoint of modern chemistry, just issued by the New England Council recognizes the increasing interdependence of chemistry and economics and portrays New England as their natural meeting place.

"Many a chemical process which had a promising launching in the harbor of the laboratory has been wrecked on the stern economic rocks when it reached the seas of the business world," assert the authors of the review. "It is essential therefore that any consideration of an industrial situation, even from the standpoint of chemistry, should consider the outstanding points of the economic side."

Concentrated Activity

"New England has probably the most concentrated industrial activity of any group of states in the country," the statement continued. "It has, for example, only 2.1 per cent of the area of the United States, yet 7 per cent of the population of the country lives here, 12.8 per cent of the capital investment of the country is invested here, 14.2 per cent of the industrial workers of the country work here and produce manufactured products with a value amounting to 11 per cent of the total of the United States.

"The density of population of this section is 119.4 per square mile as against 35.5 for the nation as a whole, and the generally prosperous condition of the people is reflected by the fact that New England possesses 29 per cent of the savings banks deposits of the country, which is more than four times its proportion based on population or fourteen times based on area. Furthermore New England holds first place in production in the United States in 36 distinct lines of manufactured goods."

Concerning the transportation facilities of New England the authors quote from a report that "no other section of the coast line of the United States, either on the Atlantic or Pacific or the Gulf of Mexico sides contain an equal number of bays and arms of the sea affording such safe and easy access to deep water. More than 70 per cent of the New England population live and the major share or her industrial activity is carried on within 50 miles of the seaboard.

Proximity to Other Centers

"Since the opening of the Panama Canal," the statement continues, "Boston (so far as freight rates are concerned) is nearer the Pacific coast cities than is Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland or Chicago. It is nearer Europe than is New York is, 1204 miles nearer Panama and the West Coast of South America than San Francisco is, and 117 miles nearer Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires than Baltimore is.

"In other words, New England possesses to an unusual degree, the advantages of cheap water transportation for both export and import, and in addition to her own active markets for manufactured goods, offers a ready access to those in foreign countries."

Another advantage in New England's industrial situation mentioned is that of labor, which, because of the wide diversity of industries located here, has had experience along varied lines of activity. "Labor cannot be classed as cheap, but it is intelligent and skilled."

"Furthermore," it is stated, "the climatic conditions are such that labor in this section is relatively active by nature as compared with the somewhat lethargic temperament of labor in some other parts of the country."

Ample Power Reserves

As for power, the statement says, New England has sufficient of it at reasonable rates to take care of the manufacturing demands of the near future and ample power reserves to handle a very considerable expansion of manufacturing activity.

"At the present time it is linked in a huge power system which extends to Niagara Falls and beyond. In fact, as a 'stunt' the street lights of one section of the city of Boston were illuminated one night a few months ago with electricity which was generated in Chicago.

"New England power is derived about equally from water power and steam. Its largest steam plant, which has an ultimate capacity of 400,000 horsepower, and which is on tide water, consumes less than one pound of coal for each kilowatt hour of electricity produced. This is well below the average for the country."

From these facts, having more to do with economics than chemistry, and from the fact that here can be found the highest grade of wood pulp, an ample supply of sulphuric acid and nitre caek, and easy access to supples of caustic soda and carbon bisulphide, the authors proceed to the conclusion that New England is the logical center for the further expansion of the rayon industry, and for any industry requiring a highly purified wood pulp.

GEN. LOGAN REVIEWS TROOPS

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 18 (Special)—The Twenty-sixth Division National Guard passed in review for the last time yesterday before Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan, division commander, who is to retire. Nearly 50,000 civilian spectators were assembled on the parade ground at 4 o'clock when the order, "Pass in Review," was given and General Logan, mounted at the head of the 182d infantry brigade which held the right of the line, began the march.

REPORTS SHOW MORE ACTIVITY IN INDUSTRIES

Improved Employment Conditions in New England States Are Indicated

Increased employment in many industries was reported from various parts of the New England states during June, according to the United States Employment Service, which makes the following résumé of conditions in each state:

Maine—Reports from several parts of the State indicated a decided improvement in industrial employment conditions during June. This improvement was particularly noticeable in the shoe industry, many factories resuming full-time schedules. The textile industry showed little change during the month, many mills continuing on part-time or operating with reduced forces. The volume of building increased materially during the month and artisans in this line are well employed. An increase in the demand for farm help was reported from many centers, with the local supply in most communities sufficient.

Marked Improvement

New Hampshire—Reports from all sections of the State indicated a marked improvement in industrial conditions during June. The increase in employment was especially noticeable in the shoe industry, many of the factories resuming full-time operations. Improvement in the textile industry was spotty, with part-time schedules in effect in many mills in some centers, while in other localities overtime schedules obtain. Increased activity in building was noted in some parts of the State, while building is quiet in other sections. The local supply of farm help is adequate for all demands, except in one locality, where a shortage exists.

Vermont—A substantial improvement in industrial employment conditions, with a corresponding increase in employment was noted in various sections of the State during June. While part-time operations continued in the textile industry in certain centers, the working quotas were increased in many cases, or the surplus of workers was absorbed in other active industries. The granite industry is operating at capacity. The opening of shore resorts in some communities absorbed all available male and female help. Building showed an improvement in some parts of the State, but was dull in other sections. Farm help is plentiful, with the exception of two localities, where a shortage exists.

Massachusetts—The closing of the schools and colleges in large cities throughout the state caused an influx of clerical and office workers with little demand as yet for their services. In Lynn there was a slackening in the shoe industry during the month creating a surplus of these workers. In Quincy there was a decided increase in employment during June. The surplus of unskilled labor and building trades workers that existed in May was absorbed during the month on several new projects and street construction. Work was started on a new cruiser at the shipyard and a number of additional employees were hired. Industrial employment conditions in Malden are at a high level. All plants are operating at capacity and there is very little unemployment evident. In Chelsea all industries are operating on an average of 98 per cent of normal production. Two large plants are working overtime. Three new industries will start operations within a few days, affording employment to about 1000 hands.

Slight Surplus

In Braintree there is a slight surplus of workers in the shoe and woodworking industries, due to part-time schedules in effect in these plants. Conditions in Waltham are excellent. All plants are operating on an average of 95 per cent of normal, and any surplus of workers is quickly absorbed. In Everett increased activity in building construction was the feature of the month. Part-time schedules in the shoe factories creates a slight surplus of these workers. In Wakefield there is a surplus of shoe and reed furniture workers, only part of which can find employment locally. Farm help is plentiful.

Rhode Island—While there was an increase in employment in some sections of the State, there is a general surplus of workers in the larger cities. Part-time operations continued in the jewelry, textile, building, and metal-working industries in these cities, with a resulting surplus of workers who are unable to find employment in their individual communities. The opening of summer resorts and estates in one center absorbed all the unemployed. Farm help is plentiful throughout the State, and an increase in the demand for this class of labor was noted in June.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YANKEES SHOULD CONTINUE PACE

Fans See Little Chance of Leaders Being Halted This Week at Least

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	62	25	.713
Washington	48	35	.578
Philadelphia	47	39	.547
Detroit	45	38	.542
Chicago	47	41	.534
St. Louis	35	48	.422
Cleveland	35	51	.407
Boston	21	63	.250

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 6, Cleveland 3 (12 innings).
Boston 5, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 7, Washington 5.
Philadelphia 9, Detroit 3.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

New York 6, St. Louis 4.
Washington 7, Chicago 4.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.
Boston at Cleveland (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland (2 games).
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

With the baseball major league season more than one-half completed and the New York Yankees now holding a margin of 12 games over the second place Washington team, league champions of 1924 and 1925, in the American League, followers have practically conceded the league title of 1927 to New York. Even at this early date the superiority of the Yankees in dual contests has been very marked over all the clubs except Washington, which has obtained almost an even division of its games against the league leaders with seven victories out of 15 games.

Looking over the Yankee schedule for the coming week, followers see little chance of the leaders' pace being stopped. Today and tomorrow, the Yankees continue their series against St. Louis, the only club in the league that has not won at least one game against the league leaders. Yesterday, the New Yorkers scored their ninth victory of the season over the Browns in as many starts. Wednesday is an open date for all American League clubs except Washington and Chicago.

Thursday, the Yankees open a four-game series with the Chicago White Sox, the club that pressed the leaders considerably earlier in the season but dropped three out of four in the last series with New York. Chicago has won only two out of seven games against the heavy-hitting Yankees. Following the Chicago series the Yankees again meet St. Louis in a three-game series. Not until Aug. 10 do the Senators and Yankees meet again.

The brilliant rise to second place of the Washington Senators was not altogether a surprise to followers. Washington had great difficulty getting underway this year due to having players out of the lineup. At one time Bluege, Harris, Judge and Goslin, regulars were forced to stay out of the game and with Johnson unable to pitch until the season was well under way, the club has been greatly handicapped. Now, however, the full strength is available and although New York has obtained an imposing lead, fans are hoping that Washington will do as well and possibly better than Cleveland did a year ago in cutting down the Yankees' lead. The Senators at present are stronger than was Cleveland in 1926.

The struggle for second and third places is occupying much of the attention of followers, Washington's margin over Chicago, in fifth place, is only 3½ games. This means that the Washington and Chicago series now going on will continue to hold much of the interest. Following the series with Chicago, Washington will meet St. Louis, a club that, although unsuccessful against New York, has won four out of six against the Senators this season. The final game of the Philadelphia and Detroit series will be played today and then the Athletics will open a series against Cleveland, Wednesday, when they hope to regain some of their lost ground.

New York's 13 victories and five defeats for the month of July to date is the best showing for the month. Washington comes next with 11 victories and six defeats and Detroit with 11 victories out of 19 games and Philadelphia with 10 out of 17 divide third place honors for July games. Chicago continues to slump towards the bottom of the league, dropping into fifth place yesterday. The White Sox have won only seven and lost nine this month. St. Louis follows the White Sox in the standing with eight victories in 18 games this month and Boston has the next best showing for July with six out of 18. The slump of the Cleveland Indians has been marked with only four victories out of the last 17 games.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	57	36	.626
New Orleans	56	38	.596
Nashville	51	41	.554
Memphis	49	44	.527
Mobile	45	46	.495
Atlanta	45	47	.489
Little Rock	36	58	.383
Chattanooga	34	64	.437

RESULTS SATURDAY

New Orleans 6, Birmingham 5.
Mobile 4, Atlanta 2.
Memphis 6, Chattanooga 4.
Little Rock 5, Nashville 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Chattanooga 7, Memphis 6.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 4.
Nashville 6, Little Rock 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	59	33	.641
Syracuse	58	38	.605
Baltimore	53	40	.570
Newark	53	44	.542
Toronto	48	45	.516
Rochester	44	48	.478
Jersey City	41	52	.441
Reading	20	76	.208

RESULTS SATURDAY

Buffalo 9, Jersey City 6.
Buffalo 6, Jersey City 5.
Newark 2, Toronto 0.
Newark 6, Toronto 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Newark 7, Buffalo 4.
Newark 7, Buffalo 3.
Reading 10, Rochester 7.
Reading 12, Rochester 1.
Baltimore 9, Syracuse 2.

LINCOLN PARK B. C. TENNIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—By scoring 61 points, the Lincoln Park Boat Club of this city won the Western Division championship of the American Canoe Association at Lincoln Park here yesterday. Vincent Smith contributed the most points to the winning total, earning 22.75. The Columbia Canoe Club was second with 42 points, the Rockford Boat Club third with 15, South Shore Canoe Club fourth with 7, and the Mohican Canoe Club last with 1 point.

SWEETSER AND MARSTON WIN

GROTON, Conn., July 18 (AP)—Jess W. Sweetser, 1926 British amateur golf champion, and Max Marston, one-time American amateur champion, defeated Paul Haviland, 1927 Yale captain, and Eugene Homans, New York junior champion, yesterday, 5 and 4 in an exhibition match on the Shenecossett links here.

NEW YORKERS DEFEAT KERRY

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The New York Gaelic football team defeated Kerry, All-Irish eleven, here yesterday, by a score of 11 to 7.

John M. Doeg Wins Rhode Island Title

Defeats A. W. Jones in Straight Sets—Mrs. J. D. Corbiere Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18—John M. Doeg of Santa Barbara, Cal., is Rhode Island singles lawn tennis champion for 1927 as the result of his fine victory over Arnold W. Jones of this city in the final round Saturday in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5. Doeg is the holder of the United States junior championship title.

The Californian gave one of the best exhibitions of tennis he has ever shown. His service was especially good and he was credited with no less than 25 service aces in 30 games. He did not lose a single service game. The only feature of the match which seemed to bother him at all was Jones's lobs and the Californian was weak in returning them.

Norval Craig and Benjamin Gorchakoff of Occidental College sprang a surprise in the men's doubles when they won the final from Cranston W. Holman and Lionel E. Ogden of California, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3. The match was hard fought from beginning to end and there was very little to choose between the two teams.

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., won the women's singles by defeating Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, in the final round 6—1, 7—5. Mrs. Corbiere played a very steady game, winning the first set easily on Miss Blake's errors.

The final-round match in the mixed doubles is to be decided Aug. 2 at Sea Girt, N. J. Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, and A. W. Jones and Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, and G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, will be the contesting teams. This match started Saturday, and the score was 4—3 in favor of the Endicott-Lott team in the first set, when rain stopped further play. The summary:

RHODE ISLAND STATE MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

J. M. Doeg, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, 6—1, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Norwal Craig and Benjamin Gorchakoff, Occidental College, defeated Cranston W. Holman and Lionel E. Ogden, California, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. A. H. Chapin, Springfield, and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, defeated Miss Sarah Palfrey and William T. Tilden 2d, 6—3, 9—7.

New Handicapping Affects U. S. Stars

NEW YORK, July 18—Two United States polo players, Stephen Sanford and R. E. Strawbridge Jr., have had their handicaps raised by the handicapping subcommittee of the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee. In the new revisions Sanford has been raised from six goals to seven and Strawbridge from seven to eight. The revisions follow:

Capt. J. Adames, France, 1 to 3 goals; Capt. W. R. Bailey, Cheltenham, 2 to 3; the Rev. H. Beauchamp, R. A. F., 0 to 1; W. de Landa, France, 2 to 1; E. Dugdale, Cirencester, 0 to 1; Sir Edward Durand, Cirencester, 1 to 2; Flight Lieut. A. E. Ellwood, R. A. F., 1 to 0; Capt. E. D. Fanshawe, Queen's Bays, 3 to 4; Capt. G. H. Fanshawe, Queen's Bays, 5 to 6; Capt. F. T. Hill, Colchester, 1 to 2; W. F. Holman, Cheltenham, 4 to 5; E. A. S. Hopping, London, 4 to 5; N. H. Kindersley, R. A., 0 to 1; Count O. Kinsky, France, 1 to 2; Capt. S. C. Kirkman, R. A., 0 to 2; Lieut. Col. N. O. Laing, Fleet, 2 to 1; Maj. H. E. Lyons, London, 2 to 3; G. Madlener, London, 1 to 2; Maj. E. Metcalfe, London, 4 to 3; Lieut. Col. R. H. Osborne, Queen's Bays, 5 to 4; W. R. Revill-Smith, R. H. A., 1 to 2; Stephen Sanford, U. S. A., 6 to 7; J. Sanger, R. A., 3 to 2; R. E. Strawbridge Jr., U. S. A., 7 to 8; E. H. Tyler, R. A., 0 to 1; Capt. G. Reid Walker, London, 2 to 3; Sir Ian Walker, London, 1 to 2, and R. D. Younger, Third Dragoon Guards, 1 to 0.

ISELIN 2D WINS RIGHT TO RACE IN STAR CLASS

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—Adrian Iselin 2d, one of the best skippers of the international star class, won the right to represent the western Long Island Sound fleet in the international championship on Narragansett Bay next month by winning the final elimination race here yesterday.

Captain Iselin, who won the international championship in 1925 with "The Ace," sailed the same yacht to victory, but had a hard time to defeat Edward Willis in the "Altair," which was only 5 seconds astern at the finish. There were 18 starters at 3 p. m., and the course was eight miles. The time was 1h. 58m. 34s.

"South Wind," owned by Curtis and Shaw, won a special race for yachts not eligible for the elimination, covering the eight miles in 2h. 2m. 25s.

THREE SWIM RECORDS ARE BETTERED IN N. Y.

MASSAPEQUA, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—Three record-breaking performances marked the Biltmore Shores Yacht Club's water carnival yesterday. Miss Agnes Geraghty of the Women's Swimming Association; George Kojac of the Boys' Club, New York, and Walter Spence of Brooklyn, all bettering American long-course standards.

Miss Geraghty shattered her own record for the handicap breast-stroke at 110 yards, covering the distance in 1m. 25 1-5s. In sanctioned trials against the watch, Kojac covered the 400 meters backstroke in 6m. 11-5s., bettering the mark of 6m. 11s. established by Robert Hosies. Spence swam the 100-yard breaststroke in 1m. 11 2-5s., bettering the mark of Sam Kahanamoku of Honolulu, 1m. 13 3-7s. A wind made the course choppy.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	54	33	.621
Milwaukee	51	37	.580
Kansas City	49	38	.565
Minneapolis	48	44	.522
St. Paul	47	43	.522
Indianapolis	38	51	.427
Columbus	36	53	.404
Louisville	35	59	.372

RESULTS SATURDAY

Columbus 7, St. Paul 3.
Louisville 4, Kansas City 2.
Toledo 4, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 13, Milwaukee 12.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Toledo 8, Minneapolis 7.
Toledo 5, Minneapolis 2.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 4.
Kansas City 7, Louisville 3.
Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 3.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 4.
St. Paul 13, Columbus 5.
St. Paul 17, Columbus 5.

FISCHER WINS SECOND LEG

MOORESTOWN, N. J., July 18 (Special)—Carl H. Fischer won a second leg on the West Jersey lawn tennis championship trophy here Saturday by defeating Samuel Gilpin of Merion, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2. They were also finalists last year. Gilpin was also in the doubles, winning for the second year, with Dornheim for a partner.

BROWN EASILY DEFEATS COEN

Wins Missouri Valley Tennis Title—Coggeshall and Brown to Come East

OMAHA, Neb., July 18 (Special)—W. D. Brown, St. Louis district champion, won the Missouri Valley tennis title for men players by defeating W. F. Coen Jr., of Kansas City, in the final round of the singles event on the courts of the Omaha Tennis Club Saturday afternoon. Playing at the top of his game the St. Louis star won from his younger opponent in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

The men's doubles championships went to Brown and H. E. Coggeshall, the Des Moines player. This combination scored a straight-set victory over J. W. Hubbell and V. M. Rogers of Kansas City in the deciding match. The score was 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. As a result of their victory Brown and Coggeshall are entitled to represent the Missouri Valley Tennis Association in the United States doubles championship in Boston starting Aug. 29.

Mrs. M. E. Baehr won the Missouri Valley tennis championship for women by virtue of her defeat of Miss Emma Tobin, Kansas City champion, in the singles final Saturday. Paired with Miss Lottie Hagemeyer, also of St. Louis, Mrs. Baehr captured the women's doubles title, winning from Miss Tobin and Mrs. Beryl Broyles, Kansas City, in the final round.

Brody Wins Junior

The junior singles tournament was also completed Saturday when F. D. Brody, Des Moines junior champion, defeated Arthur Walden, second ranking junior, in Kansas City. Miss Hagemeyer and F. O. Josties, former St. Louis district champions, won the mixed doubles title by a victory over Mrs. Baehr and K. P. Kammann in a three-set battle. The score was 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Brown's victory over Coen in the men's singles final was quite surprising. In the Central States tournament at St. Louis last week Coen won from Brown in a four-set match and was expected to furnish more competition for the St. Louisan Saturday. Brown, however, made few errors and gained the singles honors by a well-directed variety attack against the Kansas City youth.

The St. Louis player won the first four games of the opening set, Coen scoring only four points. Coen's cross-court shots gave him the next game. Brown's chops and net play brought the score to 5—1. Errors by the champion gave Coen the next game, but Brown won his service, taking the set, 6—2.

Coen outsteadied Brown to win the opening game of the second set. The Kansas City player won the next game on Brown's errors. Play was close in the third game, Brown winning by steadiness. The St. Louisans' service and good net playing brought the score to 2-all. Nets and outs by Coen gave Brown a 3-to-2 lead. Brown took the net to capture the sixth game and followed with excellent placements to lead at 5 to 2. Brown won his service, taking the next game and second set, 6—2.

The third set was completed very quickly. Brown kept up his varied attack, coming into the net occasionally to make effective sideline placements. His service was good, while Coen made a number of outs during the set.

Coen tried to take the net as a last resort, but Brown's placements were too accurate. Brown won the third set, 6—0, Coen winning only six points in the set.

Mrs. Baehr continued her excellent playing of the week in a straight-set victory over Miss Tobin in the women's finals. In the opening set Mrs. Baehr came to the net and her cross-court shots were very effective. She won this set, 6—1. The Kansas City player improved in the second set and by well-placed lobs, forced the St. Louisan to a close score. Miss Tobin gained a lead of 4 to 3, but Mrs. Baehr fought hard to take the next game. The champion out-placed her opponent to capture two straight games taking the set, 6—4 and the match.

Men's Doubles Finals

The men's doubles final was interesting although Brown and Coggeshall appeared to have the advantage throughout the match. At the start of the first set Hubbel was very accurate, but it was Rogers who played brilliantly toward the end. The champions showed better team play in this set. In the second set the Kansas City team took the net more frequently and with good results. Coggeshall was weak in overhead shots. Brown's great court generalship helped the champions to win this set. The Kansas City team overcame a 4-to-2 lead to even the score, but Brown and Coggeshall won the set, 6—4. Play in the third set was somewhat similar to the second set. The champions scored a total of 109 points to 81 counted by Hubbell and Rogers in the three sets played. The summary:

MISSOURI VALLEY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Final

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final

W. D. Brown and H. E. Coggeshall defeated J. W. Hubbell and V. M. Rogers, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final

Mrs. M. E. Baehr, St. Louis, defeated Miss Emma Tobin, Kansas City, 6—1, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final

Mrs. M. E. Baehr and Miss Lottie Hagemeyer defeated Miss Emma Tobin and Mrs. Beryl Broyles, 6—1, 6—3.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Final

F. D. Brody, Des Moines, defeated Arthur Walden, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. M. E. Baehr and K. P. Kamann defeated Mrs. Beryl Broyles and J. W. Hubbell, 6—3, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. M. E. Baehr and K. P. Kammann won from Miss Charlotte Fuller and F. D. Brody by default.

Miss Lottie Hagemeyer and F. O. Josties defeated Helen Hoover and C. W. Barnes, 7—5, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final

Miss Lottie Hagemeyer and F. O. Josties defeated Mrs. M. E. Baehr and K. P. Kammann, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

DUNLAP TO REPRESENT BOSTON

Fred Dunlap, the most versatile man on the Boston Y. M. C. A. track team, will compete in at least four events when he represents the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the Eastern United States outdoor Y. M. C. A. track championship meet at Trinity Field, Hartford, Conn., Saturday. He is entered in the 220-low hurdles, the running high jump, the running broad jump and the 12-pound shotput. He holds Marine Corps records and championships in the hop, step and jump, the 50-yard dash, the running broad jump and the discus throw. He was the individual all-around Marine Corps track champion in 1924 and 1925.

CANADA WINS SINGLES

TORONTO, July 18 (AP)—Canada carried off the honors in the Davis Cup tennis elimination series Saturday, winning the first two singles matches with Cuba. Jack A. Wright of Montreal defeated Dr. Vincente Banet, Cuba, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, while Willard Crocker, also of Montreal, took the measure of Rogelio Paris, the Cuba captain and star, 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

Practice Matches Prevented by Rain

British Challengers and American Defenders to Hold Sessions This Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—A downpour of rain that came just as the initial contest between the British Army in India team, challengers for the international polo cup, and a picked team from Meadowbrook was about to be staged on the number one field at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, on Saturday, and also made the Fleischmann Field of the Sands Point Club at Port Washington too wet for the second test match of the American defending team, scheduled for yesterday, held up the preparations for the international players over the week-end.

The British team will go into action this afternoon against the same Meadowbrook four, W. Averill Harriman, Harold Talbott, Dr. J. D. Richards and Louis E. Stoddard, with their line-up announced at present as Capt. Roland George, Central India Horse, or Capt. C. R. Pert, 15th Lancers, at No. 1; Maj. A. H. Williams, Central India Horse, No. 2; Capt. J. R. Dening, 11th P. A. V. C. Cavalry, at No. 3, and Maj. E. G. Atkinson, 15th Lancers, back.

In all probability the next test match for the American team will be played Tuesday, at Port Washington. For this match, a complete rearrangement of the places, and the inclusion of several new candidates for the honors, will be made. Five players will be on each team, two places having two men for four chukkers each. The present line-ups are as follows: White—No. 1, Frederick Roe; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock Jr.; No. 3, J. Cheever Cowdin; back, H. C. Phipps (four chukkers), and Capt. Peter P. Rodes (four chukkers). Blue—No. 1, Winston F. C. Guest (4 chukkers); Capt. C. H. Gerhardt (4 chukkers); No. 2, J. Watson Webb; No. 3, Malcolm Stevenson, and back, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. Devereux Milburn is still out of the line-up, and Earle W. Hopping, Stephen Sanford and Louis E. Stoddard are temporarily replaced by the newer element.

On Wednesday, the British team will visit Greenwich, where a local team composed of Howard L. Platt, R. S. Allison, C. R. Barrett, and J. H. Lapham, will be their opponents, and the second British test match will be held on Saturday, at Westchester-Biltmore.

Before the advent of the rain on Saturday, the famous train of British ponies were brought over to the number one field at Westchester-Biltmore for the first time, and proved to be a stocky lot of well-bred ponies, many of which had been used and exhibited in England. Several, judging from the lists announced for the match, are thoroughly accustomed to their riders, and an occasional favorite was proved when given as to be ridden twice during the match. Thus, Belvedere, a thoroughbred bay from Australia, which had won the Calcutta horse show cup in 1925, was selected by Major Atkinson, his former owner, to be ridden in the first and last chukkers; Safety Pin, an Argentine, ridden by Captain McCreery in the international army contest of 1925, and loaned for the team by the Maharajah of Jodhpure, was to be ridden by Captain Pert in the same chukkers, and Sunbeam, a native Indian heavy-weight chestnut, bought for the trip from Major Macdonald of Probyn's Horse, was selected by Major Williams for the first and seventh chukkers.

The international feature of the game was stressed by President John McEntee Bowman in a message read at a dinner tendered by him to the representatives of the British polo world in the evening, at which all the outstanding figures of polo in the United States, including many present and former internationalists and army stars, were present. He was unable to be present, but his message said in part, "Sporting events like this are immensely helpful in creating good fellowship between the nations. Not long ago we sent an unofficial ambassador to France, Col. C. A. Lindbergh, and his feat must be regarded as ranking with the first events in the process of cementing our friendship with France and other nations as well. The gallant adventure upon which you are now engaged will be similarly filled with full flower of international friendship. We are glad you are here, . . . but I warn you here and now that you have a task, a big man's size job ahead, before you can lay claim to the trophy."

CHESS CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT LONDON

LONDON (Special Correspondence)) An international chess congress opens in London on July 7T(under the auspices of the British Chess Federation, whose president, Canon A. F. Gordon Ross, receives the visitors.

Among prizes announced is one presented by Reginald B. Cooke of Portland, Me., U. S. A., for the best-played game, and another given by the Uruguayan Chess Magazine of Montevideo for the most brilliant one. Altogether 120 players are taking part.

Those selected for the chief events are:

The Premier—Dr. Balogh, Rumania; J. H. Blake, London; H. Saunders, London; V. Buerger, London; Dr. A. Seitz, Germany; J. A. J. Drewitt, Hastings; John Giersing, Denmark; Bruno Moritz, Germany; J. H. Morrison, London; Charles Sterk, Hungary; W. Winter, London; Alexander Zimmer, Hungary.

The Major Tournament—H. C. Christofferson, Norway; Dr. Istvan Fazekas, Czechoslovakia; W. Gooding, London; C. R. Gurnhill, Sheffield; C. B. Heath, London; S. Landau, Holland; Dr. G. Negyessy, Hungary; Josef Rejfir, Czechoslovakia; P. W. Sergeant, London; Fritz Tgel, Brasil; C. Wardhaugh, Cardross; W. H. Watts, London.

The Women's Tournament—Fräulein Martha Daunke, Germany; Mlle. F. Frigard, France; Fräulein Gisela Harum, Austria; Mrs. E. M. Holloway, Bromley; Miss F. Hutchison-Stirling, Edinburgh; Miss Vera Menchike, Hastings; Mrs. E. Michell, Kingston; Miss E. E. Price, London; Mrs. A. Stevenson, London; Fru Sofie Sunnevaag, Norway; Frau P. Wolf-Kalmar, Austria. Russia and another to be announced.

TWO NEW RECORDS

MELROSE, Mass., July 18 (Special)—Miss Albina Osipowich of the Worcester Boys' Club Auxiliary and Charles Rodecik of the Gardner Swimming Club are not only holders of two New England A. A. U. championship swimming titles, but they are holders of two new N. E. records following their performances in Ell Pond here Saturday. Miss Osipowich won the 880-yard freestyle championship in 13m. 48s., and Rodecik won the one-mile championship in 26m. 24 2-5s. Miss Helen Perryl, also of the Worcester Boys' Club Auxiliary, won the 440-yard championship in 7m. 48s.

BOWMAN WINS N. Y. TITLE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—Herbert L. Bowman of the New York Athletic Club won the New York state tennis singles championship yesterday by defeating Julius Seligson, junior indoor champion, also of New York, 6—3, 6—3, 6—0.

RUMSON FOUR DEFEATED

RUMSON, N. J., July 18—Rumson's polo four lost a southeastern circuit championship tournament contest here Saturday to Barclay McFadden's Bryn Mawr Freebooters by the score of 9 to 7.

CLOSE FINISH IS LOOKED FOR

Giants Face 15 Straight Games Against Three Clubs Between Them and Top

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	52	31	.627
Pittsburgh	48	30	.615
St. Louis	49	35	.583
New York	46	41	.529
Brooklyn	39	46	.459
Philadelphia	34	48	.415
Cincinnati	32	51	.386
Boston	30	48	.385

RESULTS SATURDAY

Cincinnati 3, Boston 2.
New York 6, Chicago 5.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 10.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 9.
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 9, Brooklyn 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY

St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago at New York (postponed).

GAMES MONDAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (2 games).
Chicago at New York.

With Chicago maintaining first place in the National League race by only a scant margin of 1½ games over Pittsburgh and St. Louis pressing Pittsburgh closely for possession of second place, baseball followers are already beginning to anticipate one of the closest three-club finishes in the history of the league. Seldom have three teams been so evenly matched as are those three which are now struggling for the lead in the race, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. There are not any crucial series during the coming week unless that between New York and St. Louis beginning Thursday can be considered one. The Giants are 4½ games behind the Cardinals; but they have been winning steadily and have managed to take five out of nine games against the Cardinals this season.

The honors for July are taken by Chicago which has won 13 and lost only four. Honors are shared by New York with 13 victories and eight defeats giving fans to understand that J. J. McGraw's club is far from out of the running for the pennant and may at least force one of the three clubs now considered most eligible for the title to relinquish its claim in New York's favor. Saturday, the Giants furthered their pennant aspirations by defeating the league leaders in a doubleheader. Pittsburgh has slumped badly this month with only nine victories out of 16 games, and St. Louis has managed to win only 10 out of 20. Cincinnati has secured an even division of 14 games but Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston have lost many more than they have won this month. Boston has taken only six out of its last 21 games.

Chicago Fortified in Pitching

The chances of Chicago's winning the 1927 title are being discussed readily but not without many sidelong glances and due considerations of the next three clubs in the standing. The Cubs are so well fortified in pitching that they, like the Cardinals of 1926, can nearly always depend upon regulars to act in relief roles. Blake, Bush, Carlson, Root, Osborn and Brillheart are the Cubs' dependables. The hitting has been strong enough to support the pitching, led by the home-run hitters, Wilson and Webb. The Cardinals also rely mainly upon pitching while Pittsburgh not only has excellent pitching but it also possesses the heaviest hitting organization in the league. Paul Waner, Barnhart and Joseph Harris, three Pittsburgh regulars, stand one, two, three in the league batting averages. A revival of New York's pitching staff may be only a temporary turn to efficiency and yet it may be permanent. If it is permanent, the Giants will be very much in the running right up to the end of the season for what club has a more consistent hitting combination than that of Lindstrom, Harper, Hornsby, Terry and Roush when it is in stride? The Giants' infield has been classed as one of the best in the history of the league.

Cardinals to Meet Giants

With two victories out of three games in the series against Brooklyn, St. Louis will continue to try to gain ground against the Superbas Tuesday and Wednesday. The Cardinals will then go up against the fast-moving Giants. Cincinnati will play four games at Boston the first three days of the week and then meets Brooklyn. Following their series with New York, the Chicago Cubs contest Philadelphia.

From now until Aug. 2 the New York Giants will be extremely busy and will be furnished the opportunity of making themselves strongly fixed as a real contender in the race for the title. With three more games against Chicago and three against St. Louis this week, New York may cut down the margin of the two clubs over them. Then the Giants meet Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis in order making a total of 15 straight games that they will play against the three clubs that are today blocking their way to first place.

LACOSTE TO RETIRE FROM ACTIVE TENNIS

PARIS, July 18 (AP)—J. Rene Lacoste, tennis champion of France and the United States, intends to abandon an active tennis career next October, it is announced by friends close to him.

These friends add that Lacoste's retirement is conditional upon France winning the Davis cup in 1927.

Reports were in circulation during the tournament at Wimbledon, and have been revived since the return of the French players to France, that Lacoste intends to devote himself entirely to the business of making automobile motors. His father is general manager of one of the largest firms of this kind in France.

Lacoste, who has reached the highest pinnacle of the world's tennis, is said to believe that he has achieved the goal he promised his father he would win. His father at first objected to his devoting all his time to tennis, but finally consented with the word: "Providing you become champion of the world."

HARVARD-YALE NETMEN LOSE

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 18 (AP)—The Northern Lawn Tennis Club defeated the Harvard-Yale Universities lawn tennis team, 8 matches to 7, here Saturday, after the American college men had defeated the English players in the singles this morning, 4 matches to 2.

The Northern Lawn Tennis Club players won the doubles, 6 matches to 3, this afternooon, thus capturing the series, eight to seven.

GILMORE AFTER SCULLING TITLES

PHILADELPHIA, July 18 (Special)—W. E. G. Gilmore, sculler, is after the Canadian, United States, Diamond and Olympic sculling championships. Representing the Bachelor's Barge Club here, Gilmore will start his quest of titles with the Canadian singles championship at St. Catherine's, Ont., July 29 and 30, and from there he will go to the national regatta at Wyandotte, Michigan, the following week-end.

MISS WILLS IS NOW THE LEADING PLAYER

Her Strokes Closely Resemble William Johnston's

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—Miss Helen N. Wills is now unquestionably the leading woman tennis player of the world. The California girl played a harder drive and a greater variety of strokes on Saturday, when she started her practice in preparation for the Wightman Cup matches and the recapture of the United States championship, at Forest Hills, than she has ever shown before.

It was her greater activity, however, an activity that more than matches the liveliness of the former queen of the course, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, that places Miss Wills now at the top of the list. No longer is she slow in getting to the net, and preferably a back-court player, but she comes up behind her drives with a surety and sense of direction that closely resembles William Johnston. Her strokes, too, are more like the play of Johnston than before, with the same accurate timing and well-applied power for which he is famous. Against Elmer C. Griffin, on Saturday, the latter had to use every bit of his skill to prevent the capture of the second set. The chief difficulty that Miss Wills found in her initial practice of the ship was in the first set, when her strokes, though of great power, were lacking in control. As a result, Griffin took the set at 6—2; but in the second set the man was unable to gain any advantage on the girl and they finally decided to end the practice after the score reached 5-all.

While Miss Wills will probably go to Easthampton for the Maidstone invitation tourney, beginning today, she is not likely to play in the singles, believing that a more gradual development of her play will better prepare her for the greater international events to come. Her first appearance in singles will therefore be at Manchester, Mass., July 25, after which she will go to Seabright. The Wightman cup matches, at Forest Hills, Aug. 12 and 13 will come next, when she will probably encounter Mrs. L. A. Godfree, and either Miss Joan Fry or Miss Elizabeth Nuthall in the singles, with a doubles match also probable.

Following the match, the entire international group is likely to participate in the Eastern championship at Westchester-Biltmore, and then in the National championships at Forest Hills. Miss Wills said that she will devote her chief endeavors to the recapture of her singles championship, which she did not defend last year. She will then go to Longwood for the events of the doubles championship week, including the National mixed doubles championship and the Longwood women's invitation. This will end her play, as she will return to California immediately after that.

In the absence of Miss Wills, the Maidstone tournament will serve to draw attention to another youthful Californian, Miss Helen Jacobs, who is now engaged in recovering her position, which she lost when she did not come East last season. With Mrs. Mallory and Miss Goss, as well as the junior stars developed by Mrs. Wightman, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and the Palfrey sisters, also competing at Maidstone, the task which Miss Jacobs has set herself will be no easy one.

LOWERY WINNER OF STATE GOLF TITLE

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., July 18 (Special)—E. E. Lowery of the Norfolk Golf Club is Massachusetts state amateur golf champion of 1927, succeeding Fred J. Wright Jr., Albemarle Golf Club. Lowery won the title Saturday when he defeated W. A. Whitcomb of the Worcester Country Club in the 36-hole finals round match on the links of the Charles River Country Club, 4 and 3.

Lowery took an early lead in the first 18 holes which were played in the morning and while Whitcomb made several good rallies, he was unable to catch the Norfolk player. At the end of 27 holes, Lowery was 5 up. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS STATE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

E. E. Lowery, Norfolk Golf Club, defeated W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester Club, 4 and 3.

FRENCH TO DECIDE WEDNESDAY

PARIS, July 18 (AP)—The French Olympic committee will meet Wednesday to decide whether or not France shall be represented in the 1928 Olympic games at Amsterdam. The failure of the French Senate to ratify the bill appropriating 2,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of preparing a French team caused consternation among the athletic federations. There appears to be a strong movement in the Senate against France's participation in the games.

GRAND DUCHY WINS CYCLE RACE

PARIS, July 18 (AP)—Nicholas Frantz of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg won the annual longest bicycle road race of the world, yesterday, covering nearly 4000 miles. The race, which started June 19, is called "tour de France," and skirts the entire frontier and coast boundaries of the country. One hundred and forty-three riders started, of whom 39 finished. The winner's actual riding time was 198 hours, 16m. and 42s.

SOMMERS IS RELEASED

The outright release of left-handed Pitcher Rudolph Sommers, former Columbus pitcher, was announced this morning by Secretary J. R. Price of the Boston American League Baseball Club. Sommers had done very little pitching for the Red Sox this season, and when he did go in his work was not at all impressive.

Old Aiken Is Winner of Hempstead Cups

St. Paul's School Horsemen Spring Surprise in Pony Polo Tournament

MEADOWBROOK, L. I., July 18 (Special)—Four young horsemen from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., scored one of the most startling victories of the pony polo season Saturday, when the Old Aiken team, composed of E. T. Gerry, James P. Mills, D. Stewart Inglehart Jr., and J. C. Rathborne, won the final match for the Hempstead cups from the Del Ray team, with two members of the intercollegiate champion four, Winston F. C. Guest and J. H. H. Phipps, and their younger brothers, on International Field, by a score of 11 to 7, more than the amount of their handicap.

All four of the winners are sons of New Yorkers, who entered their sons for the famous New Hampshire institution, which has been for the last century or more a leader in all forms of sports and sportsmanship training, after the fashion of the great English public schools. Meantime, until they had been reached on the waiting list of St. Paul's they were sent to Aiken School, South Carolina, where Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, whose famous son, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., is also a graduate of St. Paul's, has a home. There they learned the rudiments of the game from her, and later continued their training at St. Paul's. There are many teams at Concord, but the youngsters, clinging together as a four, have now reached the point where their combination play stands as high as many of the teams whose handicaps are far higher than the winners.

Guest Feeds Others

W. F. C. Guest, the outstanding college player, did not score his usual quota of goals for the losers, his efforts being chiefly devoted to feeding the other members of his team, of which Michael Phipps was the chief scorer. For the winners, Elbridge T. Gerry, at No. 1, was the leading scorer, though it really was the combination play of Old Aiken four that settled the issue in their favor.

With a handicap of three goals against them, the Del Ray team, with M. Phipps at No. 1, W. Guest in his usual place at No. 2, the elder Phipps at No. 3, and Raymond Guest at back, started to overcome the margin right at the beginning, but, though M. Phipps shot the first goal, Gerry put another through before the end of the initial chukker. The second chukker was also even, M. Phipps, on a pass from Guest, and Mills, on combination play, being the scorers. The third chukker still found the teams deadlocked, with the defense of each proving too skillful for a score.

Del Ray, however, owned the fourth session, and before the bell rang, the ball had gone between the Old Aiken goal posts three times, evening the score at 5-all. Each of the Phipps brothers and W. Guest were the scorers. When they resumed play after the longer intermission, young Gerry put his team into the lead once more by brilliant combination play with his teammates, but J. H. H. Phipps evened the score at 6-all soon afterward.

Sixth Chukker Division

It was the sixth chukker that really settled the issue. Outriding and outhitting their elders, with Iglehart displaying as good a style of defense play as has been seen this season, the forwards of Old Aiken scored three goals in succession, Gerry accounting for two, while Mills took the other.

The seventh chukker went to Del Ray as a final effort to make up the margin gave J. H. H. Phipps, the second Yale member of the Del Ray team, a goal. But this was the last for his team, while Old Aiken added two more to its total in the final chukker, Iglehart showing that he could play on offense by scoring early in the period, while Gerry put his team ahead without the aid of their handicap as the final bell rang.

OLD AIKEN	DEL RAY
No. 1—E. T. Gerry	Michael Phipps
No. 2—J. P. Mills	W. F. C. Guest
No. 3—D. S. Iglehart Jr.	J. H. H. Phipps
Back—J. C. Rathborne	Raymond Guest

Score—Old Aiken 11, Del Ray 7. Goals—Gerry 5, Handicap 3, Mills 2, Iglehart for Old Aiken; Michael Phipps 3, J. H. H. Phipps 3, W. F. C. Guest for Del Ray. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Umpire—Malcolm Stevenson. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Conger to Compete for German Titles

By the Associated Press

Ames, Iowa, July 18

RAY M. CONGER, former Iowa track team captain, now of the Illinois Athletic Club, will compete in the mile, the half and the quarter-mile runs of the German championships to be held in Germany Sept. 4, he announced Saturday.

He will run under the colors of the Charlottenburg Club of Berlin. Recently Conger broke the National Collegiate Athletic Association record for the mile and won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States mile championship.

BREASTSTROKE MARK BY MISS GERAGHTY

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., July 18—A record-breaking performance by Miss Agnes Geraghty, a clean-cut victory by Miss Martha Norelius in the metropolitan 880-yard swimming championship and the capture of a classic diving trophy by Miss Helen Meany were outstanding features of the water carnival at the Shark River Hills Country Club Saturday. The course measured 40 yards.

Miss Geraghty reduced her record feat in a 110-yard breaststroke handicap in which she started from scratch. She covered the distance in 1m. 33 2-5s. and shattered her own American standard of 1m. 35 1-5s. for 100 meters, or 109.36 yards, established at Bay Shore, L. I., in September, 1924.

Miss Norelius did not have to extend herself to win the half-mile title test, yet she negotiated the course in the fast time of 12m. 54 4-5s., an exceptional exploit considering that a stiff wind made the water choppy. Miss Virginia Whitenack was second, 40 yards back, and Miss Eleanor Holm, the only other contender, swam it in 14m. 16 2-5s.

Miss Meany gained final possession of the Short River Hills C. C. Cup for fancy diving, at stake for three years. For the second year in succession she won the contest for the trophy and that gave her the highest total score of 10 points, while Miss Kathryn Brown was second with 9 points.

CRESCENT CANOEISTS WIN

PROVIDENCE, July 18—Four paddlers from the Crescent Canoe Club of Waltham, Mass., captured first place in the annual regatta of the Eastern Division, American Canoe Association yesterday. The final events of a two-day program were run off on the Waterman reservoir at Greenville. The Dedham Club of Dedham, Mass., last year's winner, was runnerup. Failing to gain a single first place, the Crescent Club managed to collect 29 points while the Dedham Club made only 20, the latter canoeists scoring only first places.

CAPABLANCA SAILS TO NEW YORK

HAVANA, July 18—José R. Capablanca, world chess champion, sailed Saturday on the steamship Siboney, due to arrive in New York tomorrow morning. He is accompanied by Mrs. Capablanca and their two children, José Jr. and Gloria. The champion left New York for his home in Havana three months ago, shortly after the conclusion of the New York international tournament, in which he won first prize. He plans to make a tour of South America, giving a series of simultaneous exhibitions there.

HAVILAND WINS TOURNEY

GREENWICH, Conn., July 18 (Special)—Paul Haviland, captain of the Yale University golf team last season, defeated Harry Fisher, former Williams College athlete, 2 up in the final of the Greenwich Country Club invitation tournament here Saturday.

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Art News and Comment

Etching in America

By BERTHA E. JAQUES
Secretary of the Chicago Society of Etchers.

TO ASSERT that interest in prints, particularly etchings, is at a high peak today in the United States calls for some standard of comparison, as peaks are only relative. Except in isolated cases where self-expression is spontaneous and unaffected by the law of supply and demand, all forms of art have been dependent upon appreciation and patronage. In matters esthetic, as well as all other expressions of human beings, aggregate interest grows and wanes.

In no form of art is this as clearly demonstrated as in etching. Its history is one of revival and decline, beginning with its first recognition as an art in the time of Rembrandt, 1628 to 1665. At this time it was regarded as a mere adjunct of engraving, employed to hasten the work of the burin. Rembrandt, like the prince with the slipper, rescued the charming Cinderella from menial servitude and gave it an exalted place among the arts.

During the three hundred years following Rembrandt, etching has been subject to periodical decadence and restoration to favor, coincident with the rise and fall of specialized interest in art. These changes have been brought about in various ways, but always primarily dependent upon personal enthusiasm.

The strongest revival, for which we are indebted to the French school, began about 1830 when Flameng and his contemporaries—Jacque, Millet, Meryon, Lalanne, Braquemond, Corot, Fortuny, Messonier, Detaille and others, created an epoch in the history of etching.

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In 1866 Lalanne published a treatise on the technical methods of etching which is still a standard textbook. Two years later, Philip Gilbert Hamerton issued his book on "Etching and Etchers" which probably did more than any other one thing to establish a permanent means of communication between the artists and the public on the most interesting and the least understood of the fine arts.

To France again are we indebted for one of the inspirations coming through A. Cadart of Paris, a publisher and lover of etchings, who gave an exhibition of fine prints in New York in 1866 and organized an American branch of a French Society of Etchers. But the interest was not strong enough to keep it alive, and the flame died down to be awakened by the centennial in Philadelphia in 1876 where persons of taste had an opportunity of seeing many fine prints.

This resulted in the organization of the New York Etching Club in 1877, which is interestingly described by J. R. W. Hitchcock in his book "Etching in America," published in 1886, and which records the birth and growth of the first organized efforts of etching in the United States extending over a period of about 12 years.

Mr. Hitchcock quotes that Peter R. Maverick, originally a silversmith, etched and engraved in New York for many years; and that about 1787 he taught William Dunlap—who wrote "The History of the Arts of Design in the United States"—the theory and practice of etching. But the first real American painter-etcher, according to W. S. Baker, was Joseph Wright, a modeler in wax, who was born in Bordentown, N. J., in 1756. And the first etching, independent of commercial purposes, was a portrait of Gen. George Washington, sketched in Trinity chapel, New York, in 1790, while the unconscious sitter was attending church. Wright etched the portrait, which was considered a faithful likeness and is closely copied in an engraving on the "Twigg Medal," described by Mr. Baker in his "Medallic Portraits of Washington."

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In 1882 Sir Seymour Haden visited New York where his lectures, as well as his admirable work and strong personality, aroused an interest in etching that made itself felt by a fresh output of work from American etchers.

In a book published in 1883, S. R. Koehler says there were seven etching clubs in America, how active or how strong, he omits to say. When an art ceases to struggle for existence, becomes popular and profitable, it invites decadence. To meet the widespread interest, dealers encouraged the etchers to ply their needles unceasingly. A flood of mediocre work was put upon the market, made possible by steel facing. Good taste was offended, the gentle art was cheapened by commercial methods and fell into disrepute, and is ignored.

In 1902 the Studio in London issued a special number devoted to etching and enagraving in 12 countries, including America. Though it must have been done with reluctance, Americans were granted the saving presence of Whistler. He, with Pennell, MacLaughlan, Bacher, Duveneck, Platt, Parrish and others supplied 18 pages of worthy representation. This comparative study of modern work gave a new impetus to the art and etchings began to be seen in exhibitions, though too scantily to be impressive.

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This difficulty of securing an audience resulted in the organization in 1910 of the Chicago Society of Etchers by a group of 26. At that time, nor for 10 years previous, when the New York Society went into a comatose condition, I was not able to learn of any other active organized group of etchers in the United States. The Chicago Art Institute provided galleries for exhibition and the interest aroused extended beyond the boundaries of this country so that at the present time we have members in 17 states of the Union, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Vienna, Germany, China, Japan and a native of Calcutta.

The California Society of Etchers, with headquarters in San Francisco, has been active since its organization in 1912.

The Print Makers Society of California, with headquarters in Pasadena, is one of the strongest and most active since its organization in 1912.

A group of our members in the East organized the Brooklyn Society of Etchers in 1916 and they have two exhibitions a year.

In 1917 a group of Boston etchers gave one exhibition as the Boston Society of Etchers, but the World War following led them to postpone their activities for a time.

In Charleston, S. C., a group of artists are working enthusiastically and exhibiting to perpetuate the charms of the South.

In Toledo and in Dayton, O., a small group is studying and diligently practicing the art of the line. If there are other societies or groups—outside of the art schools—that are doing this work in the United States, they are omitted only because I have not heard of them.

One cannot ignore a neighbor just on the other side of the fence, so the Canadian Society of Etchers in Toronto must be acknowledged. This brings the groups of etchers up to the figure mentioned by S. R. Koehler as existing about 1883. But it takes no account of the classes in schools all over the country that are turning out prospective etchers in rather alarming numbers.

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Even the most enthusiastic artists do not continue year after year to produce something the public ignores; so the first assumption is that all these societies flourish because there is an audience to appreciate their efforts, and that appreciation is manifested by the desire to possess; this is the first step to enlist interest in any direction.

During the activity in etching from 1866 to 1888 in New York and vicinity, where it largely centered, Frederick Keppel gave for J. R. W. Hitchcock's book on "Etching in America," a statement of sales of prints during a given month (March) from 1875 to 1885, starting with 2 per cent, reaching 73 per cent in 1883, and declining to 60 and 62 per cent in 1884 and 1885.

The second revival in interest, which may fairly be claimed to have started with the exhibitions of the Chicago Society of Etchers in 1910, is not only of longer duration but records a greater tangible result.

Sales in our annual exhibition in the Art Institute have gone steadily up from $850, in 1915, to $10,000 in 1927, the latter amount representing the purchase of 863 prints. Many of these went to persons who had never before owned an etching and their return year after year, with others, forms one of the satisfactory evidences of the exhibition's educational value.

Several of the societies, in addition to their annual exhibition, circulate groups of prints among cities, towns and villages where there are few opportunities to see contemporary work.

The writer of this article believing there can be no appreciation without understanding, has been giving lectures and demonstrations of the process, with printing, for 30 years, and has had ample evidence of gratifying results. Indeed, the foregoing statements and deductions are made possible by 30 years of active etching and 17 years as secretary of the Chicago Society of Etchers.

RECENTLY BOUGHT FOR THE LOUVRE

The Empress Eugenie and the Ladies of Her Court, as Painted by Winterhalter.

The Return of Winterhalter

By FRANK RUTTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 2

THE most sensational art event in London during the last week has been the high price realized at Christie's yesterday for Winterhalter's large painting of the Empress Eugenie and the Ladies of Her Court. Had the bidding been left to dealers and private collectors, it is unlikely that this immense portrait-group—which measures about 14 by 10 feet—would have fetched much over 1000 guineas, for few collectors have the wall space to give to so large a painting; but the Louvre entered into the competition with the result that the picture was bought for the French Government at the price of £3937.

While this figure of close on £4000 is small compared with the prices paid for portraits of the eighteenth century, it is significant because no such price has been paid in recent years for any work by the favorite court painter of the Early Victorian period, and therefore it may be regarded as heralding that increased appreciation of Winterhalter which several shrewd art experts have long been anticipating.

Though Winterhalter was the leading portrait-painter in Europe during the early years of Queen Victoria's reign, this German master's work went completely out of favor toward the end of the last century. A fine draughtsman of the academic type, a brilliant but rather hard colorist, Winterhalter made little appeal to a generation influenced by the Impressionists and seeking especially for soft atmospheric qualities in painting. Now in the twentieth century the general taste in art has changed again, soft misty paintings are less widely admired than they used to be and clarity and definition are more esteemed. These qualities of clarity and definition Winterhalter possessed to a high degree, and if his pictures still seem rather hard, this very hardness appears a virtue to many of the younger generation who in their dislike of anything approaching sentimentality are apt to describe softness in art as "mushiness."

The very considerable powers which Winterhalter undoubtedly possessed are seen to great advantage in the picture which has been secured for the Louvre. The Empress and the ladies of her court—about a dozen in number—are grouped in a circle amid sylvan surroundings, and the rich colors of their dresses are skilfully harmonized with the greens of the trees and blue of the sky to form an outdoor composition of singular charm and brilliance.

Obviously this picture has a historical value in view of the excellent portraits of the ex-Empress and of some of her equally famous companions which it contains, but it also has undeniable artistic qualities in the probity of its draughtsmanship, the skill and dignity with which the rondo of seated figures has been designed, and in the general scheme of brilliant silky colors organized into harmony and unity. Many of the details, particularly the flowers in the foreground, are very beautifully painted, and altogether this painting by a hitherto rather neglected Victorian painter can be trusted to take its place with dignity and honor even among the masterpieces of the Louvre.

Carmelita Gardens Art Gallery in Pasadena

PASADENA, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—In a picturesque, 13-acre property known as Carmelita Gardens, situated within Pasadena city limits, an old residence has been utilized as an art gallery for the last three years. Monthly displays of art works, of modern paintings and old masters, are given in this residence, a growing public being attracted to the exhibition by the quality of the works displayed. First sponsored by Pasadena Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association the exhibitions are now conducted by Pasadena Art Institute, which organization plans the erection of a handsome art gallery on the site.

Establishment of an art gallery at Carmelita Gardens House developed from the idea of celebrating Pasadena's jubilee year, in 1924. During that year, a series of art collections having a strictly local interest were displayed. The exhibitions attracted thousands of people in the course of the year; and when the jubilee celebrations ended a sentiment had been aroused in favor of continuing Carmelita Gardens House as an art center. Early in 1925, Pasadena Art Institute took over supervision of the house and since March of that year regular exhibits have been shown.

Pasadena Society of Artists has been the nucleus from which the principal displays have been derived. Every month members of this society assemble sufficient pictures to fill one room of the seven rooms which constitute the gallery. Once each year the society conducts the exhibition, a month being given up to the exhibits of local artists. Among these artists are Benjamin Brown, Orrin White, Alson Clark, Louis Hovey Sharp, Jean Mannheim, Herbert Van Blarcom Acker, F. Carl Smith, Frederick Zimmerman, Carl Moon and John Frost. That class of painting which has come to be recognized as the California school constitutes the principal themes of these local artists.

Eastern painters also send works for exhibition. Joseph Birren, Chicago; Hovsep Pushman, New York; Adam Emory Albright, Chicago, were among the artists with works in the exhibition in the past few weeks. Painters residing in other parts of California are well represented in the exhibitions.

The gallery is open daily and attracts many people. The tropical gardens in which the gallery is situated containing plants from many distant parts of the world, is a show place in itself.

Drawings by Tiepolo at Harvard

AMONG exhibits that are shown in extraordinarily good taste at the new Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard University, there is a small collection of wash drawings by that great Italian painter of the baroque, Giovanni Battista Tiepolo.

The smallest fraction of a collection can lead one into all sorts of by-paths that concern the arts and their development, and from it one may evince qualities that determine the very substance that is inherent in all things that are characterized as "artistic." For great things stand analysis, the part contains in smaller range the beauty of the whole; each line, each stroke, each space, blends into the arrangement, a part of a choice, or banal, vocabulary that is as illusive, as connotative and atmospheric as the hand that wields the brush can make it. In every movement the hand of the artist displays his talent. He puts a sequence of lines upon the paper and there is life and motion, beauty of design, light and shade, a glow of warmth. He cannot save up his talents; hold them in reserve, they escape him on all sides. They are his expression.

Fragmentary as many of these cartoons and sketches are that have been preserved from previous centuries, they sometimes tell a story about the artist and his problems that is not understood as clearly in the eventual finished product for which they were preparations. The cartoon was very often the first sketch, set down at the moment of the inspiration. It contained the kernel of the idea, a rough sketch that could not fail to contain the spontaneity and enthusiasm that comes with getting started on a fresh idea.

The composition could be indicated, the arrangement of the figures, usually lending themselves to alteration, was determined; the tone of the picture was established. The recent vogue for collecting and studying these informal sketches has brought to light many that are inherently beautiful. Tiepolo's is one of the names that comes to mind at once in company with several of the earlier masters of the Renaissance who worked out their larger compositions with an accumulation of cartoons.

At the Fogg Museum there are a few splendid sketches by this artist of the eighteenth century, of the latter days of that ornate period known as the baroque. For many the extravagant flourish, the restless roving highly articulated character of this art is a manifestation of overripeness, or artificiality. It is an art of melodrama and mawkishness, given to the theatrical and showy. But the heightened enthusiasm for the archaic has brought on its extreme and one finds a taste for baroque supplanting it. Critics like Roger Fry, in fact, see in this art the forerunner of the motion picture, a story telling, exaggerated pictorial art, given to contrast and obvious emotional effect.

But one cannot pass over the baroque so easily. There are qualities of excellent craftsmanship, ingenuities of plan and perspective that are baffling. There is grace and fluency that leads the eye through the most complicated of patterns. There is, above all, a conquest of that most elusive quality, atmosphere, the enveloping of figures in an ambience of light that dissolves surfaces and makes the distinction between planes and juxtaposed objects uncertain. Here the beginnings of impressionism, the conquest of the intangible features of light and color surface with paint.

It is in the freshness of these drawings by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo that one feels the impressionistic idea. Without self-consciousness the artist breaks up his surface, there is no continuity, no unbroken line, merely a hint here, a stroke there, and for shadow an ingenious sweep of brown wash. There is abstraction, economy of line, elimination of unnecessary detail. But his talents spread further. The composition is never parallel with the frame. One looks up, or off at an angle. The Madonna is seated on a tall pedestal, the admiring ones stand below, gazing upward. They wear broad sweeping drapes; their arms wave in graceful gesture.

There is an aloofness, a rare exquisite feeling. Sophisticated charm, but none the less impressive. There is art to the finger-tips. And withal a certain child-like wonder in all this sophistication. Mystical the associations with clouds and birds and cherubs. It is an astounding draughtsmanship that gives each thing its textural character in the briefest most evasive manner. The light is sharp and clear, the sky wet and hazy, stone is hard, faces are expressive, garments flutter decoratively. It is a sweeping depiction, animated, meaningful.

Not far from Harvard, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, there are more drawings, among them crayon sketches by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, that testify further to the expressive power of the artist. One is impressed with the thoroughness of technical knowledge, with the ease and grace with which he surmounted awkwardness and complications.

The son of Giovanni, Domenicho Tiepolo, was also an artist. Of his wash drawings there are two or three at the Fogg Museum. The subjects are not religious. They are illustrative of entertainment and sport of the time; this time "Punchinello and His Dancing Dogs." Pleasing drawing that tells its story but lacks the sparkle and ingenuity of the father. The latter casts a spell about the subject and imbues it with many qualities that only an ardent imagination and inventive brush can effect.

D. A.

Light Opera in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, July 6 (Special Correspondence)—With the "Song of the Flame," the St. Louis Municipal Opera, now in its fourth week with eight more weeks to go, broke all previous records in attendance and receipts. Ticket sales for the week were $38,000, exceeding considerably the mark set by the week's performance of "The Merry Widow" in 1924. As the "Song of the Flame" is a work with strong dramatic music, plentifully relieved, however, with pageantry and comedy, it speaks well for the taste of audiences that they have made it a comparatively new work, the biggest success in the history of the Municipal Opera.

The tenor, Allyn Rogers, sang in the Hemmerstein production of the "Song of the Flame." Miss Myrtle Schaaf, soprano, is well known in light opera, as is Dorothy Seegar and Jocleta Howe. Anne Yago, contralto, is of a more serious type with a voice of very considerable beauty. Paul Kleman, baritone, is not only an excellent singer but a good actor. The chorus of 90 and the orchestra of 50 are the best that have been heard here for years.

Louis Kroll, who has presided at the conductor's desk now for two seasons, is well known in Europe as well as America. His Symphonic Ballet, Russe was composed especially for this production of the "Song of the Flame." The ballet is a work of large proportions finely scored, but difficult for the orchestra. Mr. Charles Sinclair, under whose direction the operas are staged, was joint author with Mr. Kroll in the plan of the ballet.

Doris Peppercorn

LONDON, July 4—Doris Peppercorn, a niece of A. D. Peppercorn, the famous landscape painter, has been holding an exhibition of her pastels and water colors in a hall at Blackheath. The success of this show—where some 30 exhibits have already been sold—indicates the wisdom of decentralizing minor art exhibitions, the suburbs often offering a better market for modest art work than Bond Street and central London districts with their crowds and strong competition.

Miss Peppercorn, who received her training at the Slade School and is now an art-mistress at Norwood, shows little signs of having been influenced by her famous uncle. She is a diligent student of nature, delighting in garden scenes, woods when the bluebells are out, picturesque villages and gorse-covered commons, and her pictures aim at conveying the beauty of what she has seen, with quiet accomplishment but no parade of dexterity.

Among the water colors "Shere Church" is a particularly happy composition, while in "Harting" the delicate color and sensitive drawing of the bare trees reveal the refinement of the artist's outlook. Among the pastels "Jersey Coast" with its turquoise sea and brown-pink rocks is a joyous color note, while in "Midhurst Common" Miss Peppercorn organizes the yellow grass, pink heather and pale green foliage into a color harmony of delightful freshness.

Balink Painting Indian Chiefs

Ponca City, Okla.
Special Correspondence

VIVID in coloring, suitable to show the background of Indian life, are the canvases of Henry C. Balink, artist of the Taos (New Mexico) colony, who is painting a series of portraits of the most prominent Indians of Ponca City and community, to be hung in the E. W. Marland museum. Thus far he has painted Blue Hair, Otoe chief; Bacon Rind, Osage chief, and Horse Chief Eagle, Ponca Indian chief.

Balink was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and started drawing and painting when he first entered school. The teacher saw his ability and talent to draw and persuaded his father to send him away to school to become an artist. He was sent to the state academy of Holland, and was supported by Queen Wilhelmina for three years. The Dutch master, Josef Israels, after seeing Balink's work, gave him a purse to go to England to study the original drawings of Hans Holbein, which are in Windsor Castle. At that time Balink's work was distinguished by a subdued flat tone.

Sir Six, a leading art collector in Europe, commissioned Balink, through the government to come to the United States, to do some work in the Metropolitan museum in New York City. While in New York, the artist saw a Taos show.

Taos, he learned later, was a suitable place to find the Indian in his own environment. As he had not located any Indians in New York at that time, he went to Arizona and New Mexico, and found to his delight brilliant costumes and many tribes of Indians. Here he made a study of the Indian and his life. The pictures which were done there and taken over by the Holland government were done on paper with a combination of charcoal and keel, a red ochre.

Current shows at the Chicago Art Institute include etchings and drypoints by James McBey and D. Y. Cameron; engravings and etchings by various artists covering a period of four centuries; including the work of such masters as van Leyden, Durery Hollar, Masson, Callot, Nanteuil, van Ostade, Rembrandt, Lorrain, Turner, Meryon, Earlom, Legros, Millet, Whistler and Zorn. Whistler's famous Venetian set is also on view in Gallery 14. The work done by members of the Saturday Juvenile classes of the Art Institute school, under the direction of Miss Matilda Vanderpoel, may be seen in the Children's Museum on the main floor.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Wee Tales of Great Heroes

The Story of a Patriot, William Tell

By ETHEL CLERE CHAMBERLIN

ONE crisp cold day in the fall of the year 1307, a cheerful fire burned brightly and crackled snappily on the great open hearth of a little home in the old village of Burglen in Switzerland. The earthen floor of the little home had been swept with a broom made of slender twigs until none of the fine dust of the ashes from the hearth could be found upon it. The cloth on the table was of homespun linen and as white as snow. And the wooden spoons and bowls, with which the table was set, had been scrubbed and scoured with sandstone until they were smooth and velvety and nearly as white as the cloth.

A great kettle of soup hung on the crane before the fire and on the hearth some oat cakes were slowly baking to a golden brown. The children who played around the room softened their voices so they would not disturb the baby who slept so sweetly in the cradle which the mother rocked gently with her foot. Everyone was awaiting the coming of the father of the happy little family—William Tell.

But William Tell, who usually whistled or sang on his way home, looked anything but cheerful as he hurried along the path. And even the sight of the firelight glow, shining through the casement windows, did not seem to brighten his expression. For the day before, in the market square, had been set up a pole, and on the top of the pole had been placed a cap.

The Cap on the Pole

Now, Children, there was nothing in a simple thing like a pole with a cap on the top to make William Tell so upset. But he had been told that Gessler, the Governor, had said that every man should bow to the cap as he passed it, to show that all were slaves of the Governor and not free men.

William Tell, who could shoot an arrow so straight that he had been called Crossbows, was a patriot. He loved his country and his countrymen. He did not believe that the Government had any right to make slaves of the Swiss people. So he had joined a little band who had vowed not to bow down to the Austrian Governor's cap.

The day before, William Tell's little nephew had thrown stones at the cap and someone had told the Governor that it was William Tell's lad, and Gessler had made up his mind that the hunter had told the boy to do it. So he decided to punish this man called Crossbows.

All this had been told to William Tell and as soon as supper was over he told his wife. "You will not go to market tomorrow, then?" she asked, dropping her sewing into her lap.

"Of course, I must go," he said, for there are things that must be bought for the children and I must sell my chamois skins, but I will not go near the market square while it holds that pole with the cap on it. I will not provoke Gessler by saying I will not bow to his cap."

So, early the next morning, he kissed his wife and children and went away to market in Altdorf. He had purchased everything that his wife had wished and was thinking very busily, when all at once he looked up and there he stood in the market square directly in front of the pole with the cap perched upon it. It was not until then that he remembered that he had not meant to pass the square.

"Stop!" cried a soldier and took hold of Tell by the arm. "Do you not know that you are running into danger? Bow to Bessler's cap, the sign of his power over you!"

"Why should I bow to an empty cap on a pole any more than I should to an empty coat hung on a tree?" asked Tell, as he looked around and saw himself surrounded by soldiers.

His Son Is Captured

The soldiers were very angry when they saw that this brave man would not bow to the cap and they grabbed him roughly and tied his arms with heavy cord. Just then a rosy cheeked boy pushed his way into the center of the square. It was William Tell's boy who had skipped away to town to go to the fair. He and his cousin were on their way home when they saw the crowd in the square and had pushed and jostled until they found themselves in the middle.

"Father, Father!" cried the boy and rushed toward him.

Just then a man stepped up and took hold of the boy. It was Gessler, the tyrant, who had suddenly appeared. "Is this your boy?" he asked William Tell.

"Yes," replied the brave patriot, "he is my son, but he is not to blame for what I say or do. Pray do not harm him!"

"I do not intend to harm him," replied Gessler, "if any one harms him it will be you!"

Then he turned to one of the soldiers. "Take this boy," he said, "and place an apple on his head. And we will see if William Tell is as good a marksman as they say."

"If he cleaves the apple in two, I will let him go free, and if he refuses to shoot, I will take them both prisoners," he added.

Poor William Tell did not know what to do for a moment, but as he raised his eyes to look at his son, the boy cried, "See, Father, I am not afraid. I am not afraid. I know how straight and true you can shoot. And I will stand perfectly still. You cannot miss it!"

He Shoots the Arrow

William Tell smiled at the boy's faith in him and the trembling left his arms. With courage in his heart he selected two arrows and, thrusting one into his belt, he fitted the other to his bow. Then he slowly raised his arm. With a silent prayer to God to guide the arrow, William Tell let it fly.

Straight and true sped the arrow and the apple fell into two parts!

A cheer of admiration went up from the soldiers, but Gessler did not join in it. "Why did you take two arrows from your quiver?" he asked.

"If I had harmed the boy I would have shot this one at you," replied William Tell.

At that Gessler cried out, "Take this man off to prison," and William Tell was again seized by the soldiers and taken on board a small ship, on the way to some deep, dark dungeon.

And then one of those sudden storms, that come so unexpectedly in the mountains, arose. There seemed to be on one who could steer the boat through the storm. And so Gessler commanded William Tell, who was as good a sailor as he was a hunter, to pilot the ship.

He steered the boat until the danger was passed and then drove it close to a flat rock that jutted out into the lake. He picked up his bow and quiver and before any one could think what he had in his mind to do he had leaped upon the rock, like a chamois leaping from peak to peak, and disappeared into the forest.

William Tell later was chosen to be one of the leaders in the struggle of the Swiss for independence, and when Switzerland gained its freedom from Austria in 1308 William Tell was asked to be the ruler.

But he was a sensible man and he told the people that if they wished to make him happy they would allow him to remain as he was, a very simple man.

So he went back to his little home in Burglen and as always the fire burned brightly and streamed through the crude little casement windows in a glowing welcome. And as he whistled the door was flung open and eager arms were thrown around him.

"I can ask no more," he said, "I have helped to free Switzerland and now am with my loving family again."

* * *

And this, children, is the story of William Tell, Switzerland's Deliverer, and next month you shall hear about another hero.

The Visitor

When my Aunt Pattie visits us,
The whole place seems to shine;
She digs without a bit of fuss
About each shrub and vine,
And lo, some baby buds, quite new,
Peep out in just a day or two!

And she makes window curtains white,
All trimmed with lacy frills,
That flip and scamper, fresh and light,
Across the window sills;
Till people passing stop and look,
As at a lovely picture book.

She paints gay pockets for the wall,
And lamp-shades, gold and red,
That make the rainbow colors fall
In showers on my head,
And ripple out beyond my reach,
Like bright waves on a sandy beach.

Now, Granny says Aunt Pattie's good
And father says she's clever;
And mother wishes that she would
Stay at our house forever.
I wish that I could someday be
Like her—to someone just like me!

Evantha Caldwell

The Cuckoo

A True Story

Perhaps many of you have never heard the cuckoo, but those who have been in the country in England will know him well, at a distance at least. There is a well-known little rhyme about him and it is certainly just what he seems to do.

In May he sings all day,
In June he alters his tune,
In July he prepares to fly,
In August go he must.

Cuckoos never build nests for themselves; but their eggs are found in nests belonging to other kinds of birds and left for them to care for.

Some people are able to imitate a cuckoo very well. One warm day the writer was sitting by a stream with a friend and we heard the cuckoo some distance away; this girl was able to imitate him. In a few moments a funny thing happened; he came and fluttered close over her head, making strange sounds, and appeared to be very much upset about something and would not go away. This incident was a great surprise because the cuckoo is considered to be the shyest of birds, and one seldom sees him except at a distance.

In Annabelle's Nursery

"My blue, yellow and red colors will look very pretty floating at the head of the parade," said the little Rumanian doll.

"But the stars and stripes! Surely they should be first," objected the little American doll anxiously.

Each little doll in Annabelle's Nursery began to scold, for each doll wanted to carry his country's flag at the head of the parade. Then Annabelle stepped into the room.

"I know my dear little dolls want each flag to have its rightful place in the parade, and the flag that should lead seems missing just now," she said.

There was a doll there from each nation, and each doll was carrying his national flag. Such a pretty array of colors! What flag could be missing? As the dolls looked around the room Annabelle found the missing flag and unfurled it.

"Who will carry this flag in the parade today?" asked Annabelle.

Humbly and joyously every doll volunteered, and the doll chosen was happy to let another doll carry his national flag, loving it none the less because he was to bear in its place the flag that should lead all nations always—the pure white flag of peace and brotherly love.

Country Craft for Boys and Girls

WHEN you go to the country for a summer outing, you have to leave a lot of your games and playthings in town, because the grown-ups have a way of cramming the trunks and suitcases full of clothes and things, and never leaving a single crack or crevice into which those building blocks and dolls may be tucked. It is just as well to give the store-made toys a rest, anyway, for in the country there are the most delightful materials lying all around and just waiting for some clever boy or girl to fashion them into amusing or useful things.

For instance, there are wonderful Noah's Ark creatures and menagerie animals in the bushes and weeds at the side of the lane. You have passed by those burrs a hundred times and you never knew that they were elephants "in the rough," but if you will look at the picture of the burr elephant shown here, you will discover how to make an elephant. You merely stick the burrs together in the right shape, add a few wisps of grass for the tail, put in two black-

headed pins or ripe elder berries for the eyes, pin on two twists of white paper for the tusks, and add two leaves for the flapping ears, and behold your elephant, or whole drove of them, with the bushes in the yard for a jungle.

You may wish to play that you are up in the far north on an exploring trip, and you can make little Eskimo igloos of burrs, and have all sorts of fun with them. Or you can cover the igloo with cotton to represent snow, and make snowy plains and hills around the igloos till they seem to be very polaresque. Bits of broken looking glass or bottles can represent the frozen northern seas, and your Eskimos may be made of bits of rag with painted faces and shaggy burr coats.

Peanuts

Peanuts are fine material to use in making queer animals. The donkey pictured here was once a peanut, but someone added some tiny legs of twigs, a bit of whittled cornstalk for a tail, another for the neck, and a small peanut for the head. When two paper ears were pasted in place, Mr. Donkey stood there looking as natural as could be.

Indians

You can have splendid times playing early settlers and Indians. Of course you will have to make the characters first, but that is half the fun. You may make the Indians of clothes-pins, painting faces on them, or the heads of the Indians may be hickory nuts, peanuts or russet apples. Their feathers are bright bits of paper pasted to paper bands, while small gay scraps from the rag-bag will make excellent blankets. Large plantain or burdock leaves folded around pointed sticks and stuck into the ground, make very suitable wigwams for these Indian warriors. The settlers are whittled from cornstalks which are very soft and easy to carve, so that the arms and legs may be easily stuck into place. You can build the cabins of the settlers by using twigs for the logs and mud for the plaster, and pebbles are fine for building little forts for them.

Almost every country girl has tried making corn-cob dolls, but perhaps you never knew what beauties can be made by pasting on pretty paper faces cut from some magazine. When you have arranged the silken floss of the corn for Miss Dolly's hair, she is ready to go on her way rejoicing.

Dolls of Grass

Every time you walk through the tall grass of the meadow or prairie, you are walking over thousands of dolls so easy to make that you can have a whole village or schoolroom full at an hour's notice. If you want to know just how easy it is to make the grass doll, gather a handful of the longest grass you can find, bend it in the middle, and tie it firmly with a wisp of grass where the neck comes. Then divide it into three parts, a large one for the body and two small ones for the arms, tying the former at the waist and the latter at the wrists. If your doll is to be a girl, clip off some of the grass very evenly so as to form the bottom of the skirt, before tying the rest at the ankles. If you are making a boy doll, merely divide and tie so as to form legs and feet. Trim the grasses off neatly at the hands and feet, and slip a pansy, a sweet pea, or some other flower into the loop at the head to form the face.

Out under the pine trees are possible ostriches, chickens, and all sorts of birds, for the large cones form the bodies and the small ones the heads. In the picture of the ostrich, you can see how a curved twig forms the neck and how two straight twigs with scraggy notches for the feet, were used to represent legs. The twigs have to be glued into holes in the cones, and these holes must first be whittled out with a knife. The bill of the bird is merely a bit of paper, but his plumy tail is his pride and glory. It is made of clematis, which grows so plentifully along most country roads. If you cannot find this, perhaps mother will consent to make just a tiny rip in one of her feather pillows and take out a wee bit for the tail of your ostrich, or you can watch when the next chicken is plucked and lay claim to some of his feathers.

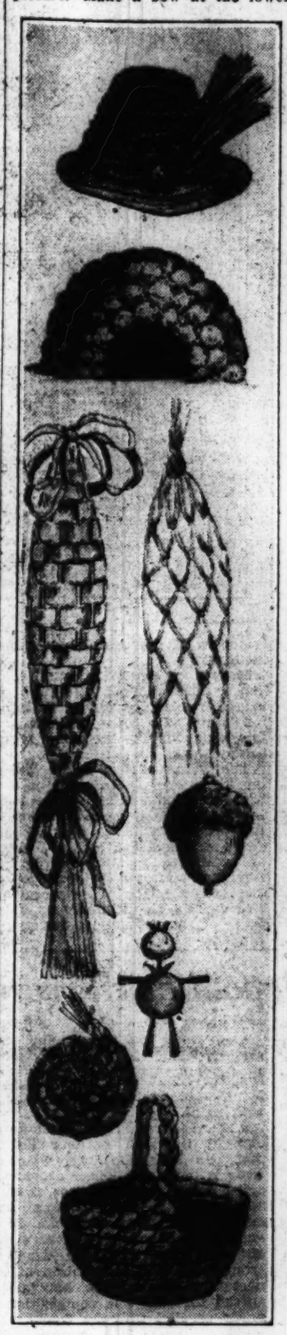
Marsh grass makes splendid hats for dolls. If it is very dry when you gather it, soak it in water and dry it just a little before braiding it. Then sew the braid into any shape you wish, and trim with wild flowers, berries, sedges, milkweed pompons, or burrs. What a nice surprise a girl could give to her favorite doll who had to be left behind in the city, if she takes her a fine new hand-made hat!

Making Hammocks

Another use for the marsh grass is to make it into hammocks for the small dolls. Eight, 10, or 12 grasses should be used. First tie them together at the end, then divide them into pairs and tie each pair. Divide these pairs again and tie them, and so on till your hammock is done. The sketch will give you the idea.

Marsh grasses may be sewed into baskets and some day when you want to take some one a real surprise from one of your country strolls, make her a grass basket and fill it with freshly picked berries. Gather enough marsh grass to take back for making little mats for your doll house. Tiny dolls may be made of rose haws and thorns as shown in one of the pictures, and if you find some pretty toadstools to use as tents, these little dolls can have delightful times camping out in the woods under these mushroom tents.

If you are visiting where there is an old-fashioned garden, be sure to make some lavender sticks. To make, pick the stems of lavender about a foot long and tie the blossom ends into a ball. Next, turn the stems back over this ball and weave lavender baby-ribbon in and out between the stems as shown in the picture. Make a bow at the lower



end and trim off the stems as neatly as possible. When these are laid away in a linen chest or bureau drawer, they give a faint sweet odor to the linens and are a pleasant reminder of the country all the year.

If you are summering where large acorns grow, you can make acorn emery bags that are as pretty as they are useful. Remove the acorns from the cups and replace them with little brown silk ones full of emery dust. These bags are easy to make, for you just cut out circles of brown silk and tie up the emery dust by winding thread around the silk. Wind this very tightly, for the ends are to be trimmed off to form the lower end of the acorns when the small bags are glued into the acorn cups.

A Smile

There are roses in the garden
There is sunshine in the sky,
There are bird-songs in the tree-tops.
Can anybody sigh?
There are joy and fun and laughter
All waiting in a pile
To be scattered round about us
So, Everyone, please smile.
A smile will start a friendship
It will help to drown a sob,
It will carry on a business
Or finish up a job.
The sun may hide in daytime
Behind a little cloud,
But if a smile seems hard to find
Try laughing right out loud!

E. Madge Carless.

From Two O'clock Till Four

PART III

TUESDAY morning the bluejay woke Dan. He scolded in the tree near the bedroom window until Dan jumped out of bed to see what made all the noise. When he went to the window the scamp flew away.

"He just wanted me to get up, I guess," said Dan, as he began to dress. "I wonder what's in today's envelope? It isn't fair to peep, but I do hope I'll be busy till 2 o'clock, so that I won't keep thinking about it."

The day turned out to be a very busy one. Ben mowed the lawn, and Dan dug out dandelions with Ben's big knife, and helped rake the drive, and weeded the pansy bed. Then he was glad to sit on the porch and drink the glass of cool milk that Grandma brought out. Next he gathered the grass that had been cut into a basket, so that Ben could carry it to old Star's manger.

After lunch he took the new painting book out on the lawn, under the big apple tree, and colored more pictures. He could hear Grandma singing as she got ready for her nap. Laddie came and stretched out in the shade, too lazy to follow Ben around the fields. Then "One, two!" said the clock, and it was no time at all until the painting book was put away, and Dan was opening the bureau drawer.

"TUESDAY," it said in the corner of the top envelope, and Dan opened it eagerly. All it held was a slip of paper with this verse on it:

Climb up in the haymow,
And hunt in the hay,
A treasure is waiting
To help in your play.

Dan went down the back stairs as fast as he could go quietly, and ran to the barn. He climbed up the ladder that led to the haymow, and stepped onto the floor of the mow. Old Sally, the cat, came purring up to Dan, but he didn't even take time to pat her.

Near the Spider's Web

The pigeons flew out of the upper barn door as Dan climbed about among the hay. "I won't hurt you, pigeons!" he called, but they sat on the roof of the house and cooed.

Where would the treasure be? Dan went back and forth, stopping now and then to reach down and feel for a package in the hay. He couldn't find a thing, but he kept on looking, for if Mother said there was a package there, then there must be one.

As he picked up a big armful of hay and looked under it, a mouse ran away as fast as his tiny legs could carry him. Old Sally didn't see him, he ran so fast. In one corner, the darkest one, a spider had hung a gray web. It wasn't a pleasant place to hunt in, but Dan wasn't afraid to try it. "I won't break your web," he told the spider. "I'll only lift the hay and look for my treasure."

He pushed the hay aside, one armful after another, and he was almost down to the floor of the mow. There was hay all around him. Then as he reached again, his hand struck something hard. He pulled it out—a box wrapped in heavy paper. He hurried to the ladder, and soon he was down on the lawn with his box. There was verse on the cover:

Treasures shared are twice the fun,
Read inside how this is done.

The gray cord came off in a hurry, and inside was another wrapping paper, with a little note tucked under the string. It said:

See that your hands and face are clean, then take this package and go down the road that leads to Brookville until you come to a little yellow house. Knock at the door and say, "I'm Dan Carver and I came to share something new with Jimmy."

How much Dan wanted to open the box! But that wouldn't be playing fair. He looked at his hands, then he went into the house and made himself clean and neat. Who was Jimmy? A boy, of course, but what kind of boy? The sooner he got to the yellow house, the sooner he'd know, so he took the box and started down the road. It was a rather heavy box and Dan was sure that there was something nice inside.

Dan Calls on Jimmy

The road led over a bridge and past an orchard, through a little wood and then came the yellow house. Dan went up the front steps and knocked. Where was Jimmy, and why didn't he come to the door? Then the door opened and a woman stood smiling at him.

"I'm Dan Carver and I came to share a treasure with Jimmy," said Dan.

"Come in," said the smiling woman, and Dan took off his hat and followed her. "It was kind of you to come, Dan," she said. "Jimmy doesn't have many playmates. This is his room." Dan looked into the sunny room, and there, in a big chair, was a boy just about his own size. He didn't get up, and Dan wondered. Then he saw the reason—the chair had big wheels on it and Jimmy had to be wheeled about.

For a minute Dan stood still, then Jimmy said, "Hello!" Dan went over to the table by the chair and laid down his box. "I'm Dan," he said. "I came to share my treasure with you."

Jimmy's eyes grew big. "A treasure! Oh, what is it?"

Dan was pulling at the string and opening the box. "I don't know myself, but we'll soon find out." He opened the box.

"Oh!" said Jimmy. "It's what I've always wanted—modeling clay! May we make things of it?"

Dan pulled a chair up to the little "Which color do you want?"

There was soft gray, like an elephant's hide, red like a brick house, green like a frog's jacket, and brown like an autumn leaf.

"I'll make a nest like the song sparrow built in our rose bush," said Jimmy, as he took a piece of the brown.

"I'll try a baby elephant," said Dan as he took some gray. The next they knew, Jimmy's mother was standing by the table. "It's quarter of four, Dan," she told him. "You'd better start home now so you'll get back by four. Thank you for Jimmy's happy afternoon."

Dan looked at Jimmy, then at the box of modeling clay. Last of all he looked at the wheel chair. "Jimmy, you keep the clay," he said, with a smile, as he started back to Grandma's.

Answer to puzzle published June 27: Blackberry, lemon, custard, vinegar, chocolate, pineapple, peach, cherry, chicken, cream.

Answer to puzzle published July 11: Words of 3 letters are—can, cat, ton, tin, tan, not, nit, cot, act, ant; those of 4 letters—cant, into, vain; of 5—canto, antic; and of 6—action. Perhaps you were able to find more words than these.

A Conversation With Jack-in-the-Box

CHILD

Jack-in-the-Box, you're a dashing young fellow,
Dressed in your jacket of scarlet and yellow;
Your bow is most courtly, your wit is beguiling;
I never have seen you when you were not smiling.
Then tell me, dear Jack, is there truth in the rumor
That you are so wrapt in your own sense of humor
That you are content to be shut in a box
With walls that are dark and a cover that locks,
That you are content to wait long hours through
All for the moment when, leaping to view,
You may startle us children by shouting out, "Booh"?

JACK

Dear child, I am supple and light as a bubble
And really don't mind being bent nearly double;
But as I'm considered both handsome and gallant
I have no intention of wasting my talent.
When you and your brothers and sisters are sleeping
And moonlight and shadow are stealthily creeping
Into the nursery—'tis then I come leaping
Out of my box, with a laugh that is hearty
And rally the dolls for a wonderful party.
You should see my feet as they merrily twinkle
Over the floor to the jingle and tinkle
Of your little music-box, magically playing;
You should see the other dolls dancing and swaying—
The rag-doll who moves with considerable flopping,
The little toy rabbit who dances by hopping,
The stiff wooden-soldier, the limp paper-dolly—
All make up a party decidedly jolly;
But I am, of course, the most graceful of all.
I lead the grand march, and the belle of the ball
(A lovely wax lady from over the sea)
Is flattered to dance with a partner like me,
Till the barking of dogs and the crowing of cocks
Sends her to her pillow and me to my box.

Rowena Bastin Bennett.

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The Mail Bag

Moline, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor so much and love to read Snubs and Waddles. I have three little kittens and a flower garden. I am 8 years old and would like to correspond with someone my own age. Marjorie T.

Marjorie, please send in your last name and address.—Ed.

Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and have learned to write on my mother's typewriter. I have written two poems which I am sending you. I would like to share them with the boys and girls who read the Monitor.

I am taking care of a dog named Mups while her mistress is away on an automobile tour. My sister is taking care of a canary named Pete.

William C.

Thank you for the poems, William. We are printing one of them.—Ed.

GUIDANCE

God is with us every day,
In our work and in our play;
He gives us our daily bread,
And every little tiny shred;
In His pathway we should stay,
Then his voice we will obey.

Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Editor:

This morning I got up very early and took a walk. As I was coming home I saw a little bunny. I whistled and he stopped so I kept on whistling and walked on and he followed me for a little way. When he had gone I walked on home.

I am 10 years old and I would like some boy from some foreign place to write to me. I will write to him. Tuthill B.

Hollywood, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor very much, especially the Mail Bag and the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog and the stories and poems and also the Adventures of Waddles.

My Grandma subscribes for the Monitor for me. I am 9 years old and would like to correspond with some little girl in Kentucky.

Dora F.

Lowson, Maryland

Dear Editor:

I like the Monitor because the stories are good and the pictures do not make me afraid at night, and isn't Snubs cute?

A mocking bird sits on the top of our house and mocks many other birds. When our cherries were ripe he chased the other birds away; we had fun watching him. We found a brown thrush's nest among the blackberry bushes; the nest had two baby birds in it. Whenever we went near the nest the birds sat still like statues.

I am 9. Luella S.

Marlow, Bucks, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I read the Children's Page. I like the Sunset Stories and Snubs; we have two dogs called Meg and Goyo.

My mother and father have just come back from India. I am 8 years old. Berkeley P.

Marlow, Bucks, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I like the Sundial stories and Snubs. I like painting the pictures on the Children's Page.

I am 5 years old and I go to Sunday School in Maidenhead.

Guy P.

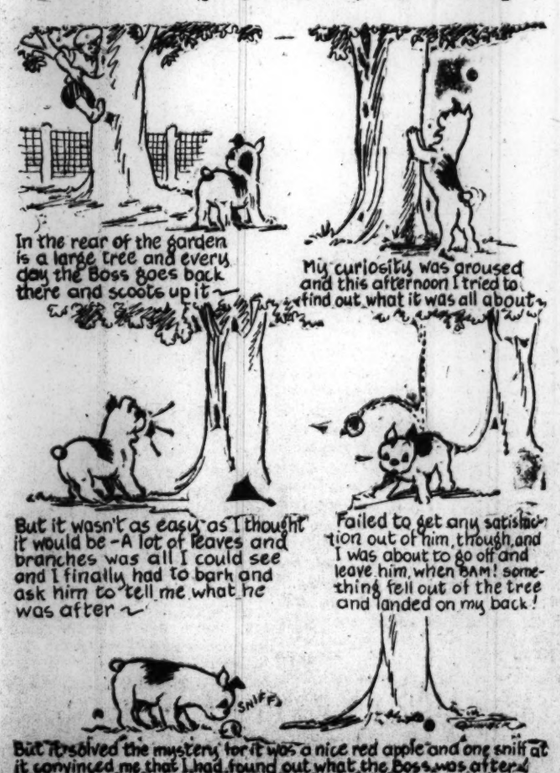
The Editor wishes to thank Ellen G. of Berkeley, Calif., Jane W. of Columbus, O., Elizabeth R. of Cleveland, O., and T. D., of Bartlesville, Okla., for their letters.

The following would like to receive letters:

Marjorie A. (10), Melrose, Mass.
Marjorie S. (8), Superior, Ariz.
Betty S. (8), Long Beach, Calif.
Helen B. (9), Eugene, Ore.
Sylvia M. (10), Maplewood, N. J.
Mary F. (10), Hanford, Calif. (Thank you for the snapshot, Mary.—Ed.)

Please send in your full names and addresses when writing in to the Mail Bag. We need them for our records.—Ed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Tim and His Tricks

IN A village in England there lived a little lady called Auntie Lizzie. She lived in a house which stayed little, while round about the trees grew very tall. She and Uncle John had planted the trees, and they had grown bigger and bigger, and taller and taller, until you could not see the little house at all from the road.

They had a dog called Tim, who knew a lot. He knew his way through the trees and down the road to the village shop, so they taught him to do their shopping for them. Auntie Lizzie would put a note into his mouth and say to him, "Ball's" (that was the name of the shop), and off he would run.

The first thing he did when he got to the shop and had delivered the note, was to sit down and say in bark language something that meant either "Good morning," or "Please, my biscuit." Mrs. Ball evidently thought it was the latter because she always gave him a biscuit, and then gave him his parcel to carry back. Sometimes it was sausages and other delectable morsels, but they were always delivered untouched on the front door-mat.

One day, when he arrived at Ball's, he found the front door shut, so he fetched the neighbor's dog to bark for the door to open. He could not bark himself for fear of losing the note, for then he would have lost a precious biscuit too. Wasn't that clever of him?

One day a neighbor gave him a bowl of soup and he promptly walked off with it and buried it, bowl and all! One little girl was so fond of Tim that she asked Auntie Lizzie to buy her another little dog just like him, including his tricks. But, as far as Auntie Lizzie knew, there was only one Tim in the world.

Auntie Lizzie loved sailing on the sea, but she never took Tim because he loved digging so much, and dogs can't dig in the sea, so he stayed at home. And if the tall trees knew how many nice bones he buried under them they never told anyone, but just went on growing.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Grace and Remembrance of Gardens

I WALKED this afternoon down the stone-paved alleys of a little garden I had long desired to visit, since it is the home of those blue delphiniums with which our modern gardeners have fallen in love, and the cradle, as it were, of seedlings of high degree. It is an English garden lying upon the south side of a little vale just below an old farmhouse and tiny wood and not far away from a market town. Outside the almost imperceptible fencing are green, green meadows sloping down to a valley bottom where a purling streamlet meanders along; across the valley are more fields mounting quickly into climbing banks topped with tufted trees; a little copse or two, a wood and an orchard lie upon the home side, an old stone bridge spans the stream; in short, the rustic landscape, itself part of that larger garden known as England, frames and surrounds this smaller garden given up to pure color and song. Triangular in form, with great clumps of mauve and yellow, white and scarlet near the house front and then a sweep of blue, it is a dream of beauty in those middle weeks of summer between St. John's Day and St. Swithin's (to reckon after an old fashion)

"Blue, gentle cousin of the forest green
Married to green in all the sweetest flowers"

is the reigning color, for "rough larkspur in his peasant's blouse who thought himself more beautiful than the sky" has on these slopes been nurtured and trained to reveal more charm than ever our ancestors dreamed him capable of doing. Here are tall flower-spikes thick with blossom, in every tint and tone of azure, gentian, borage and mauve as well as sea blues and the blues of sweet small butterflies and radiant kingfishers; spike upon spike of celestial color shines down upon us from tall stems covered with multitudinous dark-eyed flowerets.

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"People say," said the rosy youthful gardener in the blue cotton frock who walked with me relating all the happenings that had provided good names for her favorites and glancing as she spoke across the little valley, "that our garden owes a great deal to the pretty country view we have around it." I agreed and added that the old house too, behind us, with its hall door standing hospitably open had for me a charm almost as great as the garden. Then we fell to talking of the old mill on the stream below us that once ground the corn of the burgesses in the near-by town and paid custom on all its grinding to Prince Charles of tragic memory, and then of the millers who first thought of making a garden on the hillside where we stood.

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But to see those hosts of blue towering straight and bold against the pleasant background of this green bird-singing country, on so perfect an afternoon of summer weather was surely enough, without the aid of adventitious history, to make a memorable day and I felt like the poet who rejoiced to hear the cuckoo and see a rainbow together.

Making a garden has long been accounted one of the joys of living and it resembles making an anthology of poetry, in that some fixed plan must be followed to produce a truly successful result. One may plant for color alone; indeed, I know a beautiful old cottage garden where no other plan is followed and where, all summer long, combinations of soft purple and yellow, or flame, violet and gold succeed one another, where a Japanese rose hedge makes autumn wonderful and where, on Christmas morning, one may pick a great bunch of lovely hellebore with its fresh leafage.

Some garden lovers esteem old-fashioned flowers above all others, flowers like sweet bergamot and fritillary, old map and lavender with ambrosia and little periwinkle that we all learned to love in childhood. These are the flowers our fathers loved and they have long histories. How vervain and dill and balm and hyssop will entertain you, if you listen to their stories; they who, as Maeterlinck says, "have lived with men for hundreds of years and reflected something of their grace and joy in life to our ancestors." Who is there who will not stand silent before Amaranth, symbol of all that is everlasting and incorruptible:—

"Immortal Amaranth — a flower which once
In Paradise, fast by the Tree of Life
Began to bloom."

In the old-fashioned garden one picks rosemary and says "that's for remembrance," or rue, the herb of grace, both favorites of Shakespeare, who makes his Perdita turn compliments with them and gain the heart of great lords—

"Reverend Sirs
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and savor all the winter long
Grace and remembrance be to you both."

How sweet the very name of "that herb heartsease" which Bunyan guarantees his shepherd boy to wear always in his bosom.

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Old-fashioned flowers look best when growing in an old-fashioned garden and the fortunate gardener is he or she who can give to his treasures the setting of an ancient walled garden such as may be seen in many little antiquated English townships. One such garden I know which lies at the back of a small dwelling known as the Bishop's Palace (though no bishop has lived there for many a year) situated on the high street of an old East Anglian country town and packed with memories within and without. It is a rectangular garden lying behind the diminutive palace and shut in by high walls of warm red crumbling brick; there, secure from bustling winds and biting frosts, grow, in deep borders, all the sweetest flowers of other days; columbine, canterbury bells, tall white lilies, sweet-scented cabbage roses, recalling to mind the red, red rose that Beauty's father plucked for her from out the garden of the sorrowful Beast; China roses too, brought to England by Rome's marching legionaries so very long ago; peonies, lupins, lavender and old-red bergamot towering above inconspicuous little London pride.

It must be very sweet to sit in radiant summer weather within this fragrant, flowery close listening to the old church clock telling the hours, reading or working, and perhaps thinking pleasant thoughts of all the rustic summer happenings outside one's garden walls.

From the days of the great Khan downwards (so we read in Marco Polo) water has ever been accounted one of the chief ornaments of a garden. In his "Sleeping Beauty" Tennyson tells how in the pleasaunce of the enchanted castle,

"Soft lustre bathes the rangs of urns
On every slanting terrace-lawn
The fountain to his place returns
Deep in the garden-lake withdrawn."

Whilst, in the Garden of the Rose, the source of so much inspiration to the poets of the Middle Ages, there was a brooklet, paved with bright pebbles, glittering and glancing in the sunlight and feeding a crystal well-head near that strange

"Rosere full of roses
That with a hedge aboute enclos is."

It is a cheering thought that wherever they go, country-bred men and women love to make gardens for profit and delight. It is thus, as Maeterlinck—himself a gardener—has said, we acquire riches, "for there is nothing puerile in nature, and he who becomes impassioned of a flower, a blade of grass, a butterfly's wing, a nest, a shell, wraps his passion around a small thing that always contains a great truth." G. T.

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High Hour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why did you go to the city
Were you to tell the truth?
Tell me!" she said softly,
"For I know it was not for the reason you gave."
"I went to see Youth."

"Are there not youths around you
(And you that have taught youth song)
In every place you may see them
They elbow while they salute you;
Arrogant, sweet and strong."

He said, "Went Age not masking,
The Avenue were made
Any hour for Ancients to line;
And any single lad might go
Uptown in parade."

She said, "You speak of your own kind
You hunt for yourselves, lost;
But it will be not Youth but Beauty
That will mass the people there, who know
Well, fearless Beauty's cost."

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

Johnny in the Wilderness

In a land where every man rode because of unpeopled distances to be covered, and carried a weapon for his safety and food supply, it was a startling thing to see that slender youth appear out of the darkening woods, unmounted, undefended, his straw hat filled with wild berries as a welcome addition to an evening meal.

Until his trees were in bearing he must pay his way by other services in that land of bitter toil and privation, so, in return for food and shelter, he lent a hand at whatever work was afoot. Besides he must learn how to do everything that newcomers and Indians needed to know in order to conquer their hard circumstances. He helped raise the cabins of green buckeye logs; he took his turn at plow or scythe or ax, and beat out grain with flails on barn floor or buffalo-hide. He brought news of every deer-lick he discovered where men might drive cattle. . . . In useless angles of rail fences he started patches of briers, for with foraging bears about, women and children could not go berrying along the trails. . . .

And, oh, it seemed afterward that what was remembered longest by boys and girls grown tall was that Johnny taught them simple games, invented rude toys, and told them curious and endearing things of the plant and animal life of the forest. This was in fire-lit evenings when they were little, scared, wood-imprisoned, resourceless children. Schools were not yet possible, and even freedom in play was denied in the stump-lots about stark cabins they often had not a tree to shade their sunburnt heads or to support a grape-vine swing, and beyond the clearings the little ones could not go. . . .

When supper was over and the children in bed Johnny read aloud to the elders, many of whom were illiterate. Resting his elbows on the hearth, he read from the Bible. . . . And he told them why and how he had come into the wilds to plant orchards. The very words awoke the happiest memories of many. And what visions of comfort, what feeling of greater security and companionship, he conjured by his warm, familiar talks! The trees of forest that shut them in were grand, but aloof, living for themselves alone. But apple-trees were tame and friendly, serving men and depending upon their care like dogs and all gentle domestic animals. As if yearning for the company of the fireside, an orchard nestled about a house, extending the shelter of the roof, made the family feel at ease out of doors, pushed the wilderness back. People listening to such talk looked with something like awe upon his young face of high courage, religious fervor, and burning desire to serve them in this practical but poetic way.

Gaunt pioneers wrung his hand at parting and protested at his refusal of a spare gun. Women washed his clothes, refilled his food-pouch, and watched and waved from the doorways until he had disappeared. Children followed him to the very edges of clearings, climbed to the tops of rail-fences, and cried after him:

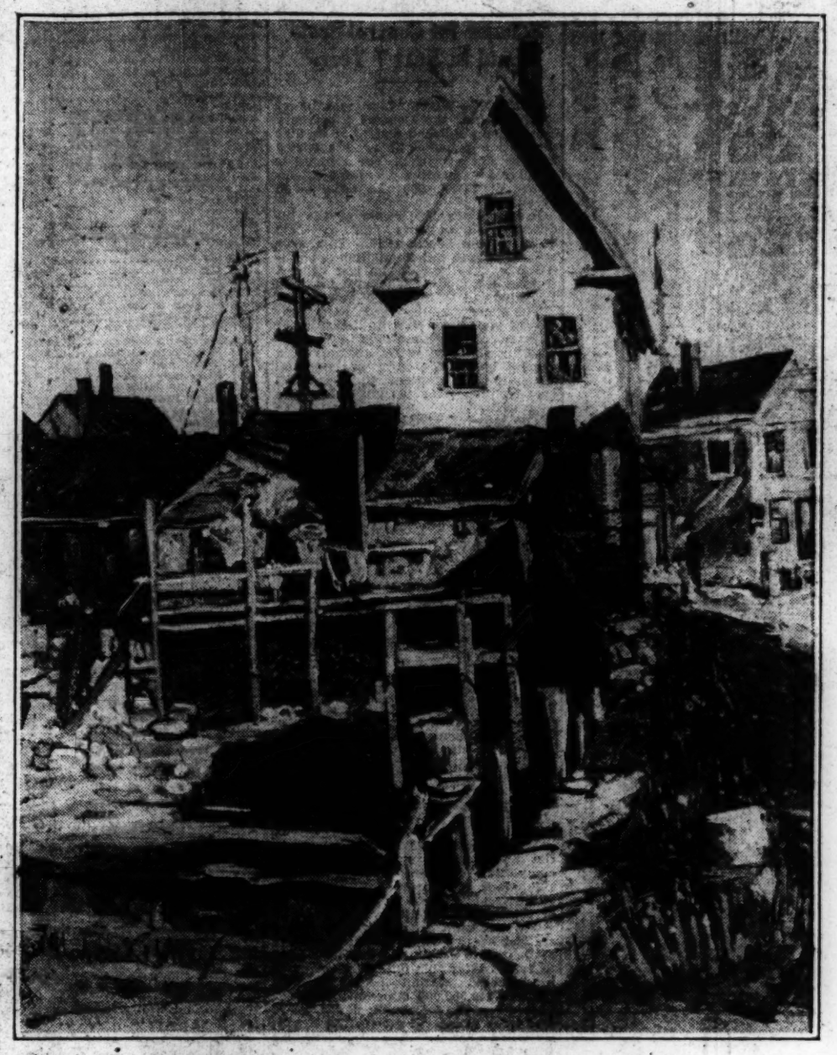
"Good-by, Johnny. You'll come back?"

"Oh, yes, I'll come back next spring. Good-by, good-by!"—From "Johnny Appleseed," by ELEANOR ATKINSON.

Scents at Hanbury Court

The room was full of scent, partly from flowers outside, and partly from the great jars of pot-pourri inside. The choice of odors was what my lady piqued herself upon, saying nothing showed birth like a keen susceptibility of smell. . . .

But she distinguished between vulgar and common. Violets, pinks, and sweetbrier were common enough; roses and mignonette, for those who had gardens, honeysuckle for those who walked along the bowery lanes; but wearing them betrayed no vulgarity of taste: the queen upon her throne might be glad to smell a nosegay of the flowers. A beaupot (as we called it) of pinks and roses, freshly gathered was placed every morning . . . on my lady's particular table. For lasting vegetable odors she preferred lavender and sweetwoodroof to any extract whatever. Lavender reminded her of old customs, she said, and of homely cottage-gardens, and many a cottager made his offering to her of a bundle of lavender. Sweetwoodroof, again, grew in wild woodland places, where the soil was fine and the air delicate: the poor children used to go and gather it for her up in the woods on the higher lands; and for this service she always rewarded them with bright new pennies, of which my lord, her son, used to send her down a bagful fresh from the Mint in London every February. —From "My Lady Ludlow," by Mrs. GASKELL.



The Inner Harbor. From a Water Color by Ilah Marian Kibbey.

THE Inner Harbor, depicting as it does a cluster of those storm-worn and ocean-weathered shacks, quickly transports us with its gabled houses to the fishing villages of America's loved New England coast. Miss Ilah Marian Kibbey, the artist, has used in painting the picture a French medium known as gouache, being water color mixed with white. The Inner Harbor was one of the many of this artist's pictures to be hung recently in the Conrad Hug Galleries in Kansas City.

Miss Kibbey, a citizen of Kansas City, is an indefatigable worker displaying successfully a marked talent in many mediums. Her work has been exhibited in many cities in the United States. Her water colors were chosen for the New York Society of Water Colors Exhibition last winter, afterward being sent on their traveling exhibition by the American Federation of Arts. Late in the spring some fifty-six water colors were sent to the Sanger Brothers Gallery in Dallas where one critic referred to Miss Kibbey as a "brilliant technician," adding that her brush work shows amazing dexterity and that her sense of color values makes everything she does interesting.

Miss Kibbey is registrar at The Kansas City Art Institute. She is past president of the Kansas City Society of Artists, is also a member of the National Association of Women Painters, the North Shore Arts Association, and the Rockport Society of Artists.

The Solitaire

The marvel is that such a small quantity of fuel and such a limited cooking apparatus can produce such a variety of results. Take a yadoya, for instance, with forty guests, from the high government official down to Kuruma runners and bagga coolies. It might not be difficult to provide a dinner for forty, but then it must be forty dinners, i. e., each person must have his separate lacquered table and from four to twelve dishes or bowls containing eatables. I abhor the viands, but I never see even a coolie taking his midday meal without fresh admiration of the neat and cleanly mode of serving, and the adaptability and elegance of the solitaire dinner service, with nothing "hugger-mugger," forlorn or incomplete about it. It is very interesting to watch the cleanliness, economy and certainty of the cooking operations and the way in which, by frequent and dexterous manipulations of a dainty pair of brass tongs, which are worked like chopsticks with the fingers, a few ounces of charcoal can be made to cook a family meal.

Each cooking utensil has its special beauty and fitness—and the people take pride both in their cleanliness and antiquity. Many an inn kitchen contains articles in bronze and iron which are worth all the gaudy and tasteless rubbish of many a Yokohama curio shop, specially iron and bronze kettles of antique and elaborate workmanship, in design at least equal to those in the Imperial Treasury at Nara, and even exceeding in grace of form and delicacy of execution the cooking utensils in the Pompeiian room of the Naples Museum. I have before me now two kettles of graceful shape in antique bronze, decorated with four or five small medallions in niello work, and each consists of a circle of gold, with an iris, a chrysanthemum or a cherry blossom inlaid in gold within it. Of course the charcoal fires are smokeless and the kettle rests on a three-legged circle of iron above the embers, so that it is not exposed to any coarse or sooty contacts.—From "Unbeaten Tracks in Japan," by ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP, 1905.

ΠΑΝΤΟΤΕ ΕΤΟΙΜΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ Ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα.

Ὑπάρχει κἀτι εἰς τὴν ἔκφρασιν "πάντοτε ἕτοιμος" τὸ ὁποῖον κάμνει ἐκκλησιν ἀπ' εὐθείας εἰς τὴν φαντασίαν. Φέρει πρὸ τῆς ἀκοῆς τοιαύτας ἰδιότητας ὡς προθυμίαν, ζέσιν, γοργότητα, καὶ ἐνέργειαν. Ἐνστικτικῶς τὴν σχετίζομεν μὲ ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ εἶναι καλόν, ἂν καὶ καθὼς πᾶσαν ἄλλην φάσιν τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου χαρακτῆρος ἴσως γὰ ἀξιῇ ὅτι ἔχει διπλῆν φύσιν. Τὸ νὰ εἶναι τις ἕτοιμος πάντοτε καὶ ὑφ' ὅλας τὰς περιστάσεις ἐννοεῖ νὰ εἶναι προητοιμασμένος νὰ ἐνεργῇ ὄχι μόνον ὅταν τὰ συνήθη συμβεβηκότα τῆς ζωῆς βαίνουν ὁμαλῶς, ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ ὅταν ἡ κλῆσις ἔλθῃ διὰ ταχείαν καὶ σταθερὰν βοήθειαν.

Ὁποίαν διαφορὰν κάμνει εἰς τὴν συνήθη σειρὰν τῶν καθημερινῶν ἔργων, ὅταν ἔχωμεν μεταξὺ τῶν συντρόφων μας ἕνα ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι πάντοτε ἕτοιμος νὰ δώσῃ χεῖρα βοηθείας καθ' οἱανδήποτε δυσχέρειαν ἡ ὁποία πιθανὸν νὰ ἐγερθῇ! ἕνα ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι πάντοτε ἕτοιμος μὲ ἐνθαρρυντικὸν ἢ καλῆς συναδελφότητος λόγον, ὅταν τὰ πραγματα δὲν φαίνοντα νὰ βαίνουν καλῶς, καθὼς καὶ ἔχοντα τὴν διάθεσιν νὰ δίδῃ φαιδρὰν ἀναγνώρισιν ἐντίμου προσπαθείας, ἀδιάφορον πόσον ἀσήμαντος πιθανὸν αὐτη νὰ φαίνεται ὅτι ἦναι! Πιθανὸν νὰ εἶναι καλοκάγαθόν τι μειδίαμα φιλικοῦ Χαιρετισμοῦ ἐκδιῶκον ἀπέλπιδα σκέψιν, ὅπως ἀκτὶς ἡλίου εἰσερχομένη εἰς ἐσκοτισμένον δωμάτιον. Οἱ συναναστρεφόμενοι μὲ τοιοῦτον γνωρίζουν ὅτι ἐκεῖνος ἢ ἐκείνη δὲν θὰ τοὺς ἐγκαταλείψουν. Ἡ ἕτοιμος ἀπάντησις εἶναι πάντοτε πρόχειρος πρόθυμος νὰ ἀπαντήσῃ καὶ ἱκανοποιήσῃ κἄθε γόμιμον ἀπαίτησιν.

Μανθάνομεν ἐκ τῆς Βίβλου, ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων, τῆς Παλαιᾶς καὶ Καινῆς Διαθήκης, ὅτι βοήθεια δι' ὅλας τὰς δυσχερείας εἰς τὰς ὁποίας οἱ ἄνθρωποι πιθανὸν νὰ εὑρεθῶσιν, ἔρχεται πρωτίστως ἐκ Θεοῦ. Τὸ ἐπικαλεῖσθαι Αὐτὸν ἐν ἐγκαρδίῳ παρακλήσει ἔφερε σωτηρίαν καὶ ἀνακούφισιν ἐν ταραχῇ ὁδηγίαν ἐν ἀβεβαιότητι καὶ ἀμφιβολίᾳ, καὶ ἀσφαλτον προστασίαν, ὅταν κίνδυνος ἠπείλει νὰ κατασυντρίψῃ τοὺς θεράποντας τοῦ Ὑψίστου. Ἀλλὰ πόσον σπανίως ἡ μεγάλη αὕτη ἀλήθεια ἐγένετο ἀντιληπτὴ καὶ δεκτή! Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἦλθεν ἵνα δώσῃ εἰς τὸν κόσμον μίαν πλέον θετικὴν ἐπίγνωσιν τῆς σταθερᾶς ἐπιθυμίας τοῦ Οὐρανίου Πατρὸς ὅπως λυτρώνῃ καὶ ὑποστηρίζῃ· ἀλλὰ πόσον ὀλίγοι ἠδύναντο νὰ ἀντιληφθῶσι τὰς τρυφερὰς καὶ ἐνθαρρυντικὰς λέξεις του, "Μὴ φοβοῦ μικρὸν ποίμνιον διότι ὁ Πατήρ σας εὐδόκησε νὰ σᾶς δώσῃ τὴν βασιλείαν."

Πολλαὶ ἐκ τῶν παραβολῶν τοῦ μεγάλου Διδασκάλου ἀνεφέροντο πρὸς τὴν ἑτοιμότητα καὶ ζέσιν. Ἡ ἀνάγκη τῶν ἰδιοτήτων τούτων καθαρῶς ἐπεικονίσθη καθὼς καὶ τὰ ἀτυχῆ ἀποτελέσματα ἅτινα προέρχονται ἐκ τῆς ἀπουσίας αὐτῶν. Αἱ παραβολαὶ τῶν δέκα παρθένων, τοῦ καλοῦ Σαμαρείτου, τῆς συκῆς, καὶ τοῦ μεγάλου δείπνου, ὅλαι σχολιάζουν τὸ θέμα τοῦτο. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἔδωκεν εἰς ἡμᾶς ἐπίσης τὸ παράδειγμα διὰ τῆς ἀσφάλτου ἑτοιμότητος αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ νὰ βοηθῇ καὶ θεραπεύῃ ἐκείνους οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐστρέφοντο πρὸς αὐτόν. Ἡ ταχύτης διὰ τῆς ὁποίας ὑπήγητα τὰς ἐπιθέσεις τῶν ἐχθρῶν τῆς Ἀληθείας, ἢ καθησύχαζε τὰ ταραχώδη κύματα τῆς θαλάσσης, ἀπεικόνιζε τὴν ἀλάνθαστον αὐτοῦ ἑτοιμότητα τῆς ὀρθῆς ὁμιλίας καὶ πράξεως. Αἱ σκοτειναὶ ἐρωτήσεις τῶν ἀνταγωνιστικῶν συνομιλιτῶν του καὶ αἱ πειστικαὶ αὐτοῦ ἀπαντήσεις τὸν ἀπέδειξαν ὡς ὄντα οὐδέποτε ἄλλως ἢ πάντοτε ἕτοιμον.

Ἐν τῇ "Ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ Ὑγείᾳ μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν" ὑπὸ Μαρίας Μπαϊκερ Ἔδδυ, ἀναγιγνώσκομεν ἐν σελ. 458. "Ἡ Θεότης εἶναι πάντοτε ἕτοιμος. "Semper Paratus" εἶναι τὸ 'ρητὸν τῆς ἀληθείας." Οἱ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες καθίστανται ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον εὐγνώμονες διότι ἡ Ἡγέτις αὐτῶν εὑρέθη ἕτοιμος νὰ λάβῃ τὴν περαιτέρω ἀποκάλυψιν τῆς Ἀληθείας ἣν ὑπεσχέθη ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς. Ἡ ἀποκάλυψις αὕτη δὲν ἦτο δυνατὸν νὰ ἔλθῃ μέχρις ὅτου οἱ ἀκόλουθοί του ἐγένοντο ἕτοιμοι νὰ τὴν λάβωσιν.. "Ἔτι πολλὰ ἔχω νὰ εἴπω εἰς ἐσᾶς, εἶπεν ὁ μέγας Διδάσκαλος, δὲν δύνασθε ὅμως τώρα νὰ βαστάζητε αὐτά." Αἰῶνες παρῆλθον καὶ ὁ καιρὸς ἦλθεν, ὅταν γυνὴ τις ἀγνῶν φρονημάτων, ἔνθερμος ζητητὴς τῆς Ἀληθείας, ἠγρύπνα καὶ περιέμενε διὰ τὸ ὑποσχεθὲν ἄγγελμα ἐκ τῶν ἄνω. Ἡ κλῆσις τοῦ νὰ συγχωνεύσῃ ἐκεῖνο τὸ ὁποῖον ἐδόθη, καὶ νὰ ἐνεργήσῃ κατὰ πᾶν σημεῖον οὐρανίας ὁδηγίας, ἐγένετο παραδεκτὴ μετὰ ταπεινότητος καὶ ὑπακοῆς. Ἡ ἀνάγκη τοῦ νὰ εἶναι ἕτοιμος νὰ ἀντιστῇ ἐναντίον τῶν ἐπαναλλειμένων ἐπιθέσεων τοῦ κακοῦ, ἀξιοῦντος ὅτι εἶναι εἰς θέσιν νὰ καταρίψῃ καὶ καταστρέψῃ, ὑπηντήθη ἐπιτυχῶς, ὡς ἐν πνεύματι Δαβὶδ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ του μὲ τὸν Γολιάθ. "Σὺ ἔρχεσαι ἐναντίον μου μὲ ῥομφαίαν, καὶ δόρυ, καὶ ἀσπίδα· ἐγὼ δὲ ἔρχομαι ἐναντίον σου ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι τοῦ Κυρίου τῶν δυνάμεων τοῦ Θεοῦ τῶν στρατευμάτων τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ τὰ ὁποῖα σὺ ἐξουθένησας."

Δὲν ὑπῆρξε ποτὲ ἐποχὴ ἐν τῇ ἱστορίᾳ τοῦ κόσμου καθ' ἣν ἡ ἀνάγκη διὰ τὴν ἰδιότητα τῆς ἑτοιμότητος ἦτο μεγαλειτέρα τῆς σήμερον. Αἱ καλλειδοσκοπικαὶ ἀλλαγαὶ μετώπου, ἐν σχεδὸν πάσει φάσει τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης δράσεως, ἀπαιτοῦν ὅτι πάντες οἱ ἱστάμενοι διὰ τῆν βελτίωσιν τῆς κοινωνικῆς, πολιτικῆς καὶ θιομηχανικῆς προσπαθείας, ὀφείλουν νὰ εἶναι ἄγρυπνοι καὶ ταχεῖς ἵνα κερδίσουν ἀπὸ πᾶν ἄνοιγμα τὸ ὁποῖον πιθανὸν νὰ ὁδηγήσῃ πρὸς τὸ καλόν. Τὸ τοιοῦτον εἶναι ἐπίσης ἀληθὲς ἀναφορικῶς πρὸς τὴν στροφὴν πρὸς τὰ πνευματικὰ ἡ ὁποία ἐκδηλοῦται εἰς τόσα μέρη παρ' ἐκείνων οἵτινες οὐδέποτε ἐζήτησαν νὰ ἀκολουθήσουν τοιαύτας ὁδοὺς πρότερον. Ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων συναισθάνεται ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει μονοπώλειον τῆς Ἀληθείας.

"Διότι ὀφείλομεν νὰ συμμερισθῶμεν ἂν θέλομεν νὰ διατηρήσωμεν τὴν εὐλογίαν ταύτην ἐκ τῶν ἄνω."

Καὶ τὸ Εὐαγγέλιον δέον νὰ μεταβασθῇ ὑπὸ πάντων τῶν ἀκουσάντων καὶ λαβόντων τὰς εἰδήσεις τοῦ καλοῦ. Δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ μείνωμεν ἀκίνητοι οὔτε ἀπαθεῖς.

Πᾶν καινὸν πρέπει νὰ πληρωθῇ ἐν ταῖς γραμμαῖς τῆς προόδου. "Ἕκαστος καὶ ὅλοι δέον νὰ εἶναι ἄγρυπνοι καὶ ἀνταποκρινόμενοι πρὸς τὴν κλῆσιν τοῦ προχωρεῖν, ὁπουδήποτε καὶ ὁπουδήποτε τὴν ἀκούσουν, γνωρίζοντες ὅτι εἶναι ἡ ἐντολὴ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Καθὼς ἡ Κα. Ἔδδυ λέγει εἰς τὰ "Διάφορα Συγγράμματα." (Σελ. 117) "Ἔσο βέβαιος ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς κατευθύνει τὴν ὁδόν σου τότε, σπεῦσον νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃς ὑπὸ οἱανδήποτε περίστασιν."

Conversations With Emerson

Often in our walks and drives we met a tall, thin man, who greeted us with a radiant smile, and usually paused for a few minutes' talk. Everyone who has ever seen Emerson will recall vividly that wonderful lighting of the face when he smiled. . . . It seemed, as Oliver Wendell Holmes put it, to proclaim him the translated inhabitant of some higher sphere. . . .

When some noted person came to visit him, if he could persuade him to stay, invitations were sent out for a conversation, and these conversations became one of the most delightful features of the village life. Emerson delighted to bring his friends together in this way. The subject of the evening was always something especially adapted to bring out the talent of the guest of honor. For instance, if a man like Walt Whitman, or Leighton, or Arthur Hugh Clough, were present it would be some poem, often an unpublished one, which was read by the poet. If a man of . . . philosophy, such was the topic. If a famous preacher, it was some religious or spiritual thought, and so on. A general discussion always followed, where questions were asked and ideas were freely exchanged. It is pleasant to recall this interchange of thought in which so many gifted minds took part. Alcott, Thoreau, Sanborn, and Channing were always ready to add their share. Mr. Emerson's attitude was mainly that of a modest listener. — MARY HOSMER BROWN, in "Memories of Concord."

The River's Song

Clear and cool, clear and cool,
By laughing shallow, and dreaming pool;
Cool and clear, cool and clear,
By shining shingle, and foaming weir;
Under the crag where the ouzel sings,
And the ivied wall where the church bell rings,
Undefiled, for the undefiled;
Play by me, bathe in me, mother and child.

—From "The Water Babies," by CHARLES KINGSLEY.

Always Ready

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is something in the expression "always ready" that appeals directly to the imagination. It brings before the thought such qualities as promptness, alacrity, alertness, and energy. We instinctively associate it with that which is good, even though, like every other phase of human character, it may claim to have a dual nature. To be ready at all times and under all circumstances is to be prepared to act not only when the ordinary events of life run smoothly, but also in every emergency, even when the call may come for quick and strenuous help.

What a difference it makes to the ordinary routine of daily tasks when we have among our companions one who is always ready to lend a helping hand in any difficulty that may arise; one who is ready with a word of encouragement or good-fellowship when things do not seem to go rightly, as well as willing to give a cheery recognition of honest endeavor, however slight such may seem to be! Perhaps it may be only a kindly smile of friendly greeting chasing away a despondent thought, like a ray of sunshine entering a darkened room. Those who are associated with such a one know that he, or she, will not fail them. The ready response is always at hand, prompt to meet every legitimate demand and to satisfy it.

We learn from the Bible, in both the Old and the New Testament, that help, in all difficulties in which men may be placed, comes primarily from God. Calling upon Him in wholehearted appeal brought succor and relief in trouble, guidance in uncertainty and doubt, and unfailing protection when danger threatened to overwhelm the servants of the Most High. But how rarely was this great truth understood and accepted! Christ Jesus came to give the world a more positive knowledge of the heavenly Father's constant readiness to save and to uphold; but how few could understand his tender and encouraging words, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

Many of the parables of the great Teacher referred to readiness and alacrity. The need for these qualities was clearly portrayed, as well as the unhappy results consequent to their absence. The parables of the ten virgins, of the good Samaritan, of the fig tree, and of the great supper, all bear on this subject. Christ Jesus set us an example also by his unfailing readiness to help and to heal those who turned to him. The promptness with which he met the attacks of the enemies of Truth, or calmed the boisterous waves of the sea, illustrated his unfailing readiness of right speech and action. The tortuous questions of his antagoniatic interlocutors and his convincing answers proved him never to be other than always ready.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read on page 458: "Divinity is always ready. *Semper paratus* is Truth's motto." Christian Scientists are increasingly grateful that their Leader was ready to receive the further revelation of Truth promised by Christ Jesus. It could not come until his followers were ready to receive it. "I have yet many things to say unto you," said the great Teacher, "but ye cannot bear them now." Centuries passed, and the time came when a pure-minded woman, an earnest seeker for Truth, was watching and waiting for the promised message from on high. The call to assimilate that which was given, and to act upon each sign of heavenly direction, was accepted with humility and obedience. The need to be ready to stand against the repeated attacks of evil, claiming to be able to overthrow and destroy, was successfully met in the spirit of David in his battle with Goliath: "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield: but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied."

There can never have been a time in the world's history when the need for the quality of readiness was greater than it is today. The kaleidoscopic changes of front, in almost every phase of human activity, demand that all who are standing for the betterment of social, political, and industrial endeavor should be alert, and quick to profit by every opening likely to lead to good. Still more is this true of the turning towards spiritual things manifested in so many directions by those who never sought to follow in such paths before. The Christian Scientist realizes that there is no monopoly in Truth:

"For we must share, if we would keep
That blessing from above."

And the gospel of good news must be passed on by all who have heard and received the tidings of good. We can neither stand still nor be apathetic. Every gap must be filled in the ranks of progress. One and all must be alert and responsive to the call to go forward, whenever and wherever they may hear it, knowing that it is the command of God. As Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 117), "Be sure that God *directs* your way; then, hasten to follow under every circumstance."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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RAIL ISSUES MOVE FORWARD IN BRISK WAY

Good Demand for Investment Stocks Continues Unabated

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Prices again moved upward at the opening of the stock market today, with buying particularly noticeable among the motors and high-grade rails.

Atchison & New Haven quickly gained a point or so, and Boldwin went 1¼.

Buying of railway shares gathered momentum in the first half hour, followed in the upward movement by railway equipments, some of the oils and several specialty shares.

Pools continued to derive encouragement from easy money conditions and the sustained investment demand for high grade issues. Gains of a point or more were recorded by Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Southern, Kansas City Southern, Louisville & Nashville, Northern Pacific, and a few others, while Erie and Southern Railway advanced fractionally to new peaks for the year.

Some New Highs

General Railway Signal quickly followed Baldwin, touching 129½, a new top. Houston Oil and General Asphalt led the oils, each selling up more than a point.

Among the few weak spots was A. M. Byers, which receded 1⅛ points.

Foreign exchange opened firm, demand sterling ruling around $4.85¾, and French francs above 3.91 cents.

Buying of railroads continued briskly, with new high prices for Northern Pacific, Great Northern common and preferred, Southern Pacific, and a few others.

Several high-grade specialties and industrials also moved forward to new tops, including R. H. Macy, General Electric, and Manhattan Electrical Supply.

American Radiator gained 3 and American Woolen preferred 2½, while advances of a point or more were numerous.

Bonds Are Firm

Firm prices ruled in the bond market again today, but trading had a haphazard appearance, and reached no greater volume than the average of the last few sessions. Quotations held up on the continuance of easy money conditions rather than on any general buying movement.

Principal attention was given to the Liberty bond group, the third and fourth 4s being subject to comparatively brisk accumulation.

Foreign bonds received scant notice, with the exception of one or two French railway issues. This division displayed a firm undertone.

The quiet absorption of a few high grade railway liens continued, purchasers being attracted particularly to such bonds as Chesapeake Corporation 5s and Erie refunding 5s. Goodyear Tire 5s were somewhat firmer than of late, and Third Avenue 6s moved up fractionally.

CENTRAL AGUIRRE SUGAR MAY EARN $20 SHARE IN YEAR

Output of Central Aguirre Sugar Company, the prominent Boston-controlled Porto Rican producer, for the fiscal year ending July 31 will be approximately 94,000 tons. Gain over 1926 figure of 80,890 tons will be 13,110 tons or about 16 per cent.

The present company was incorporated in 1918. Since then, through expansion of own properties and acquisition of others viz., Central Machete in 1920, Santa Isabella Sugar in 1924 and Central Cortada in 1925, it has increased output from 47,000 tons in 1917-1918 year and today it has three mills against one then.

About two-thirds of the year's production has to date been sold and at prices averaging perhaps ¾ cent better than a year ago. Enlarged production, higher prices and high sucrose content of cane, made possible by new varieties of cane, should produce profits considerably in excess of 1926.

With a third of the crop yet to be sold and with sugar prices off ⅜ cent a pound in the last 30 days, estimates of profits are a trifle hazardous, but it would appear now that net for the 180,000 shares of common stock of $20 par is likely to be around $2,900,000, equivalent to $16 a share. In 1926 net was only a third of this figure or $1,059,000, equivalent to $5.88 a share, while in 1925 and 1924 net was $1,457,000 and $1,048,000, equivalent respectively to $9.71 and $6.99 a share.

Directors recently ordered an extra dividend of $1 a share to supplement regular quarterly disbursement of $1.50 a share. Company has a fine dividend record, sprinkled with liberal extras and paid a 20 per cent stock dividend November, 1925.

Bank debts are all liquidated and cash resources are large.

DIVIDENDS

St. Lawrence Flour Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Melville Shoe Corporation declared the regularly quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and $2 on the preferred, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 22.

Dallas Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

American Commonwealth Power Corporation declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the first preferred Series A, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16; also the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the second preferred Series A, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 1.

De Beers Mines declared a dividend of $1.45, payable July 20 to stock of record July 26.

Scott Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share on the 7 per cent cumulative sinking fund preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 23.

Texas Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.12½ on the common and preferred both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 30.

California Packing declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Coty, Inc., declared the regular quarterly $1.25 dividend, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company net income for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, was $1,588,492 after taxes and charges, compared with $1,318,635 in the previous quarter. For the 12 months ended June 30 net income was $5,154,605. Net income for quarter ended June 30 is equal to $3.41 a share on 465,360 shares, compared with $2.84 a share on 463,171 shares in previous quarter. Net income for 12 months ended June 30 is equal to $11.07 a share.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, July 18—Consols for money today were 54⅝. De Beers 14¼, and Rand Mines 3⅝. Money was 3⅝ per cent; discount rates—short and three months bills, 4⅛@4⅜ per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last July 18	July 16
3300	Abitibi	96½	94⅛	96½	..
900	Ab & Straus	77	76⅛	77	..
800	Adv-Ru	12½	12½	12¼	13
100	Adv-Ru pf..	37	37	37	36⅞
200	Ahumada .	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
400	Air Reduc .	198⅞	198	198⅞	198¾
900	Ajax Rub ..	8⅝	9¼	8⅞	8
3600	Allied Ch ..	150⅞	149½	149½	149
300	Allis-Chal .	107	107	107	..
600	Amerada ...	31¼	30¼	30¼	30⅝
200	Am Bk Note	60	60	60	..
300	Am Beet S.	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	..
11400	Am Bosch .	20⅞	19⅛	20⅞	19
300	Am Bosch..	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	19
300	Am Brake..	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40½
700	Am Br Bov.	12½	12¼	12½	12⅞
6100	Am Can	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
200	Am Can pf	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	..
700	Am En Tl	46	44	44	45⅞
100	Am Car	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
100	Am Chicle..	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56½
300	Am&FPw .	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Am Hide pf	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	..
3600	Am Ice rts	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	3⅞
100	Am Int Crp.	52⅞	52	52	52⅞
600	Am Linseed.	32½	32½	32½	32..
100	Am Metals..	39½	39½	39½	39¼
50	Am Piano pf	93½	89	89	93
500	Am Pw&Lt.	61½	61⅛	61¼	61½
700	Am Piano....	38	37⅞	37⅞	38½
10000	Am Radiat .	130	127½	129½	127
300	Am Republic	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
1500	Am Se ating	48⅞	48	48	48
200	Am S Raz..	44⅞	44¼	44¼	..
100	Am Ship ...	4½	4½	4½	..
7100	Am Smelt .	160⅞	159½	160¼	160½
200	Am Stl Fnd.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	47
100	Am Sugar....	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	..
200	Am Sug pf.	110½	110½	110½	..
1100	Am T&T....	167½	167	167	167¼
700	Am WWrks.	91	90½	91	91
4700	Am Wool....	20⅞	19¼	19⅞	19½
1800	Am Wool pf.	51⅞	49⅞	51⅞	49⅞
300	Am Writ ct.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
1200	Anaconda ..	45	45	45	44⅞
100	Arch Dan...	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	..
400	Arm Ill A..	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
3600	Arnold Cons.	37	35	35	35
150	Art Loam...	45½	45⅛	45¼	45½
100	Art Metals..	27½	27½	27½	..
4600	Asso DG...	43⅞	42	43	41⅞
5000	Atchison ...	187¼	185½	187¼	186
900	Atl Coast L	201½	199¾	201½	199½
100	Atl G&WI...	38½	38½	38½	37½
700	Atl Refin....	118	116	116	116½
110	Atlas Pw pf.	105	105	105	105
5800	Baldwin	248	246½	247	246½
100	Bmbrger pf.	108½	108½	108½	..
10200	Balt & Ohio	118½	117½	118	118
30400	Balt &Orts..	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
300	Bangor & A	83	82	82	83
100	Bang & Apf	114	114	114	115
100	Barnet	50	50	50	..
8400	Barnsdall A.	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
100	Barnsdall B.	24	24	24	24
100	Belding H..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2000	Beth Steel..	50½	49⅞	50	50⅛
100	Beth Stl 7%	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
100	Bloom'dale .	36	36	36	..
200	Booth Fish.	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	Botany M..	19	19	19	..
400	Best & Co..	51½	51¼	41¼	51
100	Briggs	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27
800	Br Edison..	172	171⅞	171⅞	172
500	Pr Man Tr.	59	58⅞	58⅞	..
400	Br Un Gas.	121¼	120	120	120½
400	Br Shoe pf.	121¼	120	121¼	..
7500	Brown Shoe.	40⅞	39⅞	40⅞	39⅞
1400	Bruns Balke	30	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
100	Burns Br A.	95	95	95	95
200	Burns Br B.	21½	21½	21½	21
300	Bush Term.	61⅛	61	61⅛	60½
200	Bush T deb	102½	102½	102½	..
40	Push B pf...	113	113	113	113
300	Butterick ..	56	56	56	..
7700	Byers Co ..	91¼	88¼	89⅞	87½
3400	Cal Pack....	65⅞	64½	65⅞	64⅞
1800	Cal Pet.....	24½	23⅞	24½	23½
300	Cal & Ariz.	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	..
400	Cal & Hecla	15	15	15	..
13100	Canada Dry	51¼	50	51¼	49⅞
400	Can Pac ...	183⅞	183½	183½	183⅞
100	Cace Thresh.	232	232	232	233
300	Cen Alloy..	28½	28½	28½	..
300	Cen eL act	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
100	Cen Lea pf.	77½	77½	77½	..
200	Century Rib.	12	11⅞	12	..
700	Cert-Teed ..	51½	51½	51½	51½
600	Chand-Clev.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
200	Chand-Cl pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
2200	Ches & Ohio	184⅞	184½	184⅞	184⅞
300	Ches&O Crp	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68½
300	Chi&Alton ..	9⅞	9	9⅞	9
2200	ChiAlt pf..	16⅞	16	16⅞	16
100	Chi&E Ill...	49½	49½	49½	..
600	ChiE Ill pf	78⅞	77½	78⅞	77⅞
1000	Chi Gt West	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1600	Chi Gt W pf	39⅞	39	39⅞	39½
3600	ChiM&SP ..	17¼	16⅞	17¼	16⅞
100	ChiM&SP ct.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
7500	ChiMSP pf.	33⅞	33	33¼	32⅞
3400	ChiM&S pfct	31½	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
4300	Chi&NW ...	90⅞	90	90⅞	90
2200	Chi RI	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	115
700	Chile Cop....	35¼	34⅞	35¼	34⅞
2400	Chrysler ...	47⅞	47⅛	47¼	47½
200	Cluett Pbdy.	54	53	54	..
1000	Coca Cola..	118⅞	118	118⅞	118⅞
100	Collins & A.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
3000	Colo F&I.....	94½	93⅞	94	94½
100	Colo South..	127	127	127	119⅞
800	Col Gas......	94⅞	93⅞	94	93½
100	Col Gas pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	..
300	Com Cred...	15½	15¼	15½	..
10	Com Cr 1 pf	75	75	75	74½
80	Com Cred pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21
900	Comm Pw...	53½	53½	53½	53⅛
700	Com Sol B..	37½	36¼	36⅝	36⅞
1400	Congoleum..	18⅞	18	18	18⅛
500	Conde N R.	41	41	41	..
300	Con Dist.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
100	Con Gas pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97
900	Con Gas....	104¼	103⅞	104¼	104¼
10000	Con Textile.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
500	Con Bak A	44⅞	44½	44½	44⅞
800	Cont Bak B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
500	Cont Can...	71⅞	81	81⅞	..
200	Cont Motors	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
300	Corn Prd....	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	54⅞
2700	Coty	90½	86½	90½	85
300	Crucible.....	85¼	84⅞	85¼	..
100	Cuba Co.....	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	25½
100	Cuba Cane..	8	8	8	8
100	Cuba C pf..	36¼	36¼	36¼	36½
200	Cub Am S...	23⅞	23	23	22½
1100	Cushman's...	120	118	119⅞	..
100	Davison	30	30	30	29⅞
200	Del & Hud..	215⅞	215½	215½	215
300	Denv RG pf	61⅛	61	61⅛	61½
100	Devoe&R A.	39	39	39	..
20	Devoe&R1pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
7100	Dodge A....	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	..
1100	Dodge pf....	71	70⅞	70½	71¼
600	Dupont	245	244	245	244¼
500	Dupont deb.	111¼	110¼	110¼	..
500	East Kodak.	164½	164	164	164¼
2500	Elec Auto L	89⅞	89	89⅞	89
100	Elec Boat..	18	18	18	17½
700	Elec P&L....	23	22⅞	23	22½
100	ElecP&L pf.	103½	103½	103½	..
27200	Elec Refrig.	18⅛	16⅞	17⅞	17
600	Elec Sto Bat	68⅞	67¼	68½	..
100	Eng P S.....	27½	27½	27½	27¼
100	nEg P S pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	..
600	Equit Blg pf	89⅞	89½	89½	89⅞
49200	Erie	62⅞	60⅞	62⅛	60⅞
7900	Erie 1 pf...	62⅞	62	62⅞	62
2600	Erie St Shv.	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	33¼
500	Eureka Vac.	74	73⅞	74	74
100	Fairb Morse	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
400	Fed Motors.	21¼	21⅛	21¼	..
100	Fidelity Ins.	128	128	128	..
2300	First Nat St	24⅞	24	24⅞	23⅞
800	Fisk Rubber	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
20	Frank S pf..	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
4600	Fleischm'nn.	58½	58⅛	58¼	58¼
200	Fox A	59	59	59	58½
1400	Freeport Tx.	69	68⅛	68⅛	69
11800	Gabriel A....	52¼	50⅞	52	50½
4500	Gardner M..	11¼	10⅞	11	11
700	GenAmTk ..	55⅞	55¼	55¼	55½
3700	Gen Asphalt	75⅞	74⅞	75	74½
10300	Gen Elec ...	121⅞	119½	121⅞	119
20700	Gen Motors.	206⅛	204⅞	205⅞	205¼
200	Gen Mot 7%.	123½	123½	123¼	123
200	Gen ODA A.	57½	57½	57½	..
1100	Gen ODA ct	50	49	50	49⅞
4800	Gen Rys ...	129⅞	127½	127½	128⅞
800	Gen Refrac.	69⅞	68⅛	69⅞	69
3600	Gimbel Br..	45⅞	45¼	45¼	45
500	Gimbel pf ..	106	106	106	..
100	Glidden	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
100	Gold Dust ..	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56½
400	Goodrich ...	55	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
100	Goodrich pf.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
100	Goodyr pf...	114½	114½	114½	114¼
300	Gotham new	68⅞	68	68⅞	67⅞
2400	Gotham Hos	68⅞	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛
100	Goth 7% pf.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	..
1500	Granby	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	38¼
5100	Grt Nor pf..	94⅞	93⅞	94	93⅞
200	Grt Nor Ore	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
2100	Grt Nor ct..	92	91½	91⅞	90⅞
1000	Grt W Sug.	116⅞	115⅞	116⅞	116
100	Grt WSu pf.	121	120⅞	121	..
3100	Greene-Can.	51	50⅛	50⅞	49⅞
3200	Gulf Mobile.	73⅞	71⅞	73⅞	71¼
200	Hartman B.	25	24⅞	25	..
400	Hoe & Co.	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	37½
2800	Houston Oil	168⅞	167	167⅞	167½
100	Howe So....	37	37	37	37¼
400	Hud Man	57⅞	56⅛	56⅛	56½
3900	Hudson Mot.	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
300	Hupp Mot....	19⅞	19	19	19⅞
300	Ill Central..	133⅞	133½	133⅞	133½
*1300	Ind Oil & G.	20⅞	20	20⅞	20⅞
300	Indian Mot.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
500	Indian Refin	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
300	Inland St....	51⅞	50⅞	51⅞	50⅞
500	Inspiration .	17¼	17	17	17¼
100	Interboro R.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37⅞
4200	Int Business	92⅞	89	91⅞	90
100	Int Cement.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59
3800	Int Comb....	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46½
100	Int Harv ...	184	184	184	183
200	Int Harv pf.	130	129⅞	130	..
100	Int Match pf	71	71	71	70½
600	Int M Mar...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
900	Int MMar pf	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48½
1700	Int Nickel..	62	61	61⅞	61⅞
14400	Int Paper..	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞	47⅞
300	Int Pap 7%..	98⅞	98	98⅞	97⅞
100	Int Rubber.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
1800	Int Tel&T rts	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
1300	Int Tel & T.	142⅞	141½	142	141⅞
500	Intertype ..	37¼	36⅞	37¼	..
500	Jewel Tea..	62½	62	62½	..
1300	Jordan Mot.	19⅞	18	18⅞	18
26100	Kan City So	70⅞	68½	70⅞	67⅞
100	Kan C So pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	..
200	Kayser	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54½
5600	Kelly Spring	23¼	23	23¼	23⅞
200	Kelsey Wh..	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	..
3900	Kennecott ..	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63¼
100	Kraft Chees.	56	56	56	..
4800	Kresge	56⅞	56¼	56½	56¼
3700	Lago Oil ...	31⅞	31	31¼	31½
1400	Lehigh Val.	128¼	127⅞	127⅞	128½
100	Life Saver..	22	22	22	..
500	Liquid Car..	52¼	52⅞	52⅞	53
100	Loews Inc....	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52¼
200	Loft Inc ...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3800	Loose-W ...	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞
100	Lou Oil Ref.	12	12	12	12
500	Louis & N..	146	145	145	145
400	Ludlum Stl.	26¼	26	26¼	26⅞
12700	Mack Tr	99⅞	97¼	99⅞	97½
500	Mackay pf..	68⅛	68⅞	68⅛	..
1000	Macy	188½	186	188½	186
4200	Man El Sup.	97	93½	97	93
400	Man Elv mg	46	46	46	..
200	Man Shirt...	33	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
200	Maracaibo ..	14	14	14	14
100	MktStRy ...	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	..
1100	MktStR ppf.	50½	49⅞	50½	49
9300	Marland Oil.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34
2000	Marlin Rock	52⅞	51⅞	52	52
100	aMth Alkali	121¼	121¼	121¼	120½
500	May Dpt St	70⅞	70	70	70⅞
100	Maytag	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28½
20	McCrory Str	72⅞	72	72⅞	72
100	McCrory B.	74	74	74	75
100	Mex Seabd.	5	5	5	..
300	Miami Cop.	14¼	14⅛	14¼	..
1800	Mid Cont..	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	30⅞
200	Mid States.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Middle St ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
100	Miller Rub.	33	33	33	..
800	Min & StL.	4	4	4	4
1100	Min&SSM ..	44⅞	42⅞	44⅞	42⅞
100	Min&SSM pf	69½	69⅞	69½	..
8700	Mo K&T ..	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞	51½
300	Mo KT pf..	105¼	105	105¼	105
14500	Mo Pac	56⅞	54⅞	56⅞	54⅞
9200	Mo Pac pf.	106½	104⅞	106½	104⅞
100	Mont Pw...	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	99
10600	Mont Ward.	68¼	67⅞	68	67⅞
100	Moon oMt.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1400	Mother oLde	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Motometer A	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31
30	*MullinsBpf	102⅞	102	102½	102
4100	Mullins Bdy.	45	43¼	44	42¼
2800	Nash Mot..	71	70	70	70⅞
6300	Nat Bisc...	136	134	135	134⅞
700	Nat Cash R	42⅞	42½	42½	42⅞
1700	Nat Dairy..	64⅞	64	64⅞	64
600	Nat Enam.	31	30⅞	31	30¼
1600	Nat eLad..	109⅞	108	109⅞	107¼
2100	Nat Pw&Lt.	22⅞	22	22⅞	21⅞
150	Nat Sur ...	258	249⅞	256½	249
600	aNt Tea.....	159¼	158¼	158¼	159
1490	Nat Sur rts	37	33¼	36½	32⅞
1400	Nev Cons...	14¼	14	14	14⅞
1700	NY Cen rts .	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
900	NY Central..	153	152⅞	153	152⅞
300	NY C&StL..	128¼	128⅞	128⅞	128½
300	NY Dock ...	52½	52	52½	..
8300	NY NH&H..	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
5100	NY Ont&W.	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	40⅞
1300	Norf South.	60⅞	59⅞	60⅞	..
300	Norf&West..	187⅞	186	186	187
800	No Am	48	48	48	48
100	No Am pf...	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51½
17100	No Pac	92⅞	90½	92	90⅞
3000	No Pac ct..	89⅞	88½	89⅞	88⅞
100	Oilwell	38½	38½	38½	..
40	Oilwell pf ..	107	107	107	..
900	Oppenheim..	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67¼
300	Otis Elev ..	127⅞	127	127⅞	127
20	Otis Elev pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
200	Outlet Co....	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	..
1400	Packard M .	36⅞	36	35	35¼
1000	Paige Det..	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	Pac T & T..	138	138	138	137½
300	Pan-Am Pet.	56⅞	56	56⅞	55½
3000	Pan-Am B..	57	56¼	56⅞	56⅞
300	Panhandle ..	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
500	Park & Tilf	37	36¼	36¼	37⅞
2500	Paramount.	100⅞	99	100	99
100	Pathe Ex ..	8	8	8	..
100	Pathe Ex A.	36	36	36	36
600	Patino M ..	23	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
1500	Penick & F..	23⅞	23	23	23⅞
1900	Penn Dix C..	27	28⅞	29	29
2300	Penn RR ..	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64¼
900	Penn Seabd.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3300	Peoria & E..	44⅞	43½	44⅞	..
300	Phila Read..	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	38⅞
32000	Phillips Pet	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40¼
200	Pierce Oil ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
500	Pierce Pet..	4⅞	4½	4½	4⅞
100	Pitts Coal ..	53⅞	53½	53½	..
100	Pitts W V..	145¼	145¼	145¼	146
2400	Postum C ..	106⅞	105¼	105½	106¼
1600	Prod & Ref..	25⅞	24½	24½	24⅞
2000	Pub Serv ..	40½	40	40	40
1000	Punta Sug...	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
1900	Pure Oil ..	26⅞	26½	26½	26½
100	Purity Bk B	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
3100	Radio	58⅞	57⅞	58⅞	58⅞
1500	Reading	119½	118⅞	119	119⅞
40	Real Silg pf	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2900	Reid I Cr ..	56⅞	55	56½	55⅞
4100	Rem Rand..	45¼	44⅞	45	44⅞
200	Replogle Stl	65¼	65¼	65¼	66¼
3700	Reynolds S.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400	Safety Cable	72	71¼	72	71
2700	StL&SF	114⅞	114¼	114⅞	114⅞
5700	StL SW	91¼	89¼	91¼	90½
6600	Seabd AL ..	40⅞	39⅞	40¼	39⅞
900	Seabd AL pf	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	41⅞
27800	Sears Roe ..	61¼	60	61⅞	59⅞
100	Seneca Cop	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Shattuck ..	74½	73⅞	73⅞	74⅞
800	Simmons ...	52⅞	52½	52½	52⅞
2200	Simms Pet .	15	14½	14½	14½
1400	Sinclair	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛
2200	Skelly Oil ..	27	26⅞	27	26⅞
1400	Snider	14¼	13⅞	14¼	..
1200	So PR Sug.	38⅞	37½	37½	..
500	So Calif Ed	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞
6000	So Pacific .	120⅞	119⅞	120⅞	119⅞
14200	Sa Railway.	133½	132	133⅛	131⅞
200	So Ry pf....	98	98	98	..
800	Spicer Co....	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	..
1300	Sta Gas......	61	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
600	Sta Oil Col..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
4600	Sta Oil NJ..	37⅛	36⅞	37	37
1500	Sta Oil NY.	30⅞	30⅞	30¼	30¼
10	Sta Pl Glass	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
400	St-Warner ..	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
3400	Studebaker ..	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52
400	Sub Boat....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
200	Super Oil...	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
300	Sweets Co...	10	10	10	..
200	Symngton A	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
100	Telautograf .	14	14	14	..
600	Tex Corp...	47⅞	47½	47½	47⅞
13600	Tex Gulf S..	66⅞	65⅞	66	66½
600	Tex&Pac ...	97½	97	97½	96½
400	Tex&P Coal.	15⅛	15	15	15
29000	Tex&P L nw	33⅞	32½	33	32⅞
200	Thtcher Mfg	19½	19½	19½	..
100	Thompson ..	54½	54½	54½	..
100	Thchr cu pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44
1400	Tidewater ..	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞
3900	Timken	108½	107⅞	108⅛	108⅞
7600	Trans Oil ..	8½	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞
100	Under Type.	55	55	55	54⅞
100	Un Bag & P	51½	51½	51½	51½
2500	Un Carbon..	135⅞	134½	135	135⅞
400	*Un Oil Cal.	42⅞	42½	42⅞	43
400	Un Pacific...	178	177⅞	178	177½
300	Un Tk Car..	115	114⅞	115	114¼
100	Uni Fruit...	136	136	136	135½
300	US Dist pf..	95½	95	95	95
1400	US Dist	21⅛	21	21	20⅞
200	US Hoffman	55⅞	55¼	55¼	..
5100	US Lth A..	32¼	31⅞	32¼	30
1000	US Ind Alco	83½	83⅛	83⅛	84
200	US Lth ppf..	90	89½	89½	90
1500	US Realty..	64⅞	63⅞	64	63⅞
4300	US Rubber..	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	43⅞
100	US Rub pf..	95	95	95	95½
300	US Smelt ..	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
11300	US Steel ...	125⅞	125½	125⅞	125½
200	US Steel pf..	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	..
10	Univ Plc pf.	100	100	100	..
800	Univ Pipe....	31⅞	31	31	31⅞
500	Util P&Lt A	31⅞	31	31⅞	31⅞
800	Victor	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
200	Victor pr pf..	97⅞	97½	97½	97½
200	Va-C Chem.	9⅞	9½	9⅞	..
50	Va EP 7%pf.	108	108	108	..
2300	Vivaudou ..	29½	29	29¼	29¼
240	Vulcan	43	41⅞	41½	43
1900	Wabash	75½	75⅞	75	74⅞
100	Wab pf A...	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
100	Waldorf	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
100	Ward Bk A.	105	105	105	..
100	Warner-Quin	26	26	26	26
300	Warner B A	22½	23	23½	..
400	Warren F&P	23	22⅞	23	22⅞
100	Weber & H.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72
200	Wells Fargo	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
10	W P El pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
20	W P P 6%.	104½	104½	104½	104¼
10	W P P 7%..	114½	114½	114½	114⅞
3000	Wn Md.....	60⅞	59	59	59⅞
200	Wn Pac pf.	72	72	72	71
3300	Westg Elec.	82¼	81⅞	82⅞	82
500	White Mot..	37⅞	37½	37⅞	36⅞
300	Whi Sew M	46	46	46	45½
100	Whi Sew pf	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55½
100	Wick Sp ct	⅞	⅞	⅞	½
1400	Willys-Over.	18⅛	18	18⅛	17⅞
200	Wilson	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅞
100	Wilson A..	21	21	21	..
100	Wilson pf....	63½	63½	63½	..
9000	Woolworth .	151⅞	149½	151⅞	150
400	Wor Pump..	39¼	39¼	39¼	29¼
300	Wright Aer.	38½	38	38⅞	38⅞
2600	Yel Truck..	31	30½	30½	30⅞
1100	Youngst'n..	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞	..

NASH MOTORS AT CAPACITY

Production at all Nash plants in Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee is at top speed, following the introduction of the entirely new series of cars June 29. While the company is shipping more than 700 cars a day orders are greatly in excess of these shipments. The Nash plant capacity is 150,000 a year.

SPLITDORF BETHLEHEM ELECTRIC

Statement of Splitdorf Bethlehem Electric Company and subsidiaries as of May 31, 1927, shows total assets of $4,892,042, current assets of $2,205,788 current liabilities of $223,626 and capital and surplus of $4,314,251.

AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT GAINS

NEW YORK, July 18—Members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce produced 1,744,040 cars and trucks fo rthe first six months of 1927, compared with 1,580,445 for the like period in 1926.

CUTTING COSTS OF ELECTRICITY

Plan $30,000,000 Unification Scheme for Central Scotland in Next 7 Years

LONDON—Within four months of its initiation, the Central Electricity Board has published details of its first unification scheme under Electricity Supply Act of 1926. The scheme is estimated to involve a capital expenditure of $30,000,000 the next seven years.

It comprises the whole of the industrial, shipbuilding and coal-field area of central Scotland. This area is 4980 square miles and has a population of 3,761,000 at the last census. Details of a similar scheme for central England will be published shortly.

The principal objection is concentration of generation in a limited number of inter-connected stations to be operated by the owners on account of a central board. To carry out regional schemes with economy, it is essential that frequency be standardized within each area.

The two industrial areas of central Scotland and England are those in which nonstandardized frequency has been most widely developed. Schemes for these areas were therefore proposed by the electricty commissioners for presentation to the Central Board before taking any other regions.

As the cost of generation forms 90 per cent of the total cost of the units delivered by the Central Board, any reduction effected in this direction will quickly be passed on to the consumer. The board therefore selected 10 of the most efficient stations in the Scottish area as their generating plant, four of which will be eliminated after completion of the scheme.

Following the best American and continental practice, the commissioners have adopted a voltage of 132,000 volts between phases as a standard for overhead primary transmission lines throughout Britain.

The non-standard areas in central England and Scotland operate on a 25-cycle, a second frequency. But as 80 per cent of the plant in Britain already generates on a 50 per cent cycle frequency, the board has chosen the latter as a standard.

The standardization of frequency in the Scottish scheme, together with completion of interconnection and development of selected power stations, will bring big orders to manufacturers of electrical equipment.

The markets created by frequency standardization in this area alone are estimated to amount to $16,000,000, up to 1933. After this date concentration in selected station begins and a further $40,000,000 expenditure is expected for the suceeding seven years when the estimated generating capacity will be 849,650 kilowatts, compared with 525,000 today.

The central Scotland scheme is only about one-tenth of the total schemes for Britain, many of which will run concurrently during the next 15 to 20 years. The size of the market created for electrical equipment manufacturers by the Electricity Supply Act passed last year will therefore be realized.

NORMAL INCREASE OF FALL BUSINESS IS ANTICIPATED

The Harvard Economic Service says: "General business conditions during the first half year, have been below the level of the first half of 1926. In volume, however, the total for the six months, as revealed by bank debits outside New York City, has increased, even after allowing for the usual yearly growth or trend.

"Conditions will probably remain quiet during July and August because of the seasonal recession in these months. In September there is generally a substantial recovery in trade, though manufacture continues dull; while October witnesses greater activity in both manufacture and trade than any other month of the second half-year.

"We expect, this autumn, approximately the usual expansion, since the industrial situation is generally sound and money remains easy."

JUNE SILVER OUTPUT AT HIGH FOR YEAR

The United States in June produced 5,270,000 fine ounces of silver, a high for the year, compared with 4,811,000 in May and 4,712,000 in April, making the output for the first half-year 30,072,000 ounces, compared with 60,918,000 for the full year 1926.

Canada produced 1,737,000 fine ounces in June, the year's high, compared with 1,393,000 in May and 1,716,000 in April, making a total of 9,563,000 ounces in the first half-year, compared with 21,255,000 ounces for the full year 1926.

Last statistics available for Mexico, the largest single producer of silver, are 7,737,000 ounces in April, compared with 8,332,000 in March, 6,930,000 in February, 8,559,000 in January, and a monthly average of 8,191,000 for 1926.

Peru's June production was 1,166,000 fine ounces of silver, compared with 1,336,000 in May and 1,102,000 in April, making 7,213,000 ounces in the first half-year, compared with 21,100,000 for the full year 1926.

LOWER WHEAT PRICES TODAY

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP)—Favorable weather northwest tended early to ease wheat values down today. It was generally admitted that unless hot muffy conditions became widespread, no great damage from black rust would develop.

Opening unchanged to ⅛c lower, the wheat market later showed a material setback all around. Corn was relatively firm, starting at ⅜c decline to ⅛c advance, and subsequently scoring general gains.

Oats were inclined to sag. Provisions slanted upward.

Opening prices today were:

Wheat—July, 1.42¾; September, 1.40 to ½; December, 1.43¼ to ½. Corn—July, 97⅝; September, 1.02⅝ to ⅞; December, 1.04¼ to 105¼. Oats—September, 44⅛ to ¼; December, 46⅞.

BING & BING REPORT

Bing & Bing, Inc., and subsidiary and affiliated companies report for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, estimated profit of $339,066 after expenses, depreciation and amortization, but before interest and federal taxes, compared with $340,302 in the preceding quarter and $345,567 in the second quarter of 1926. Profit for the first six months of 1927, totaled $679,368 before interest and federal taxes, compared with $690,628 in first half of previous year.

FARM LABOR PLENTIFUL

WASHINGTON, July 18—There will be no shortage of farm labor this year, according to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. While farm wages are slightly lower this year than in 1926, supply will meet demand. Wages with board in July averaged $35.59 per month and without board $49.54.

WESTERN ELECTRIC BILLINGS

The Western Electric Company, Inc., reports sales billed for the six months ending June 30, 1927, of $122,416,000, compared with $124,916,000 in the like period of 1926.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36........	107½	107½
Am Chain deb 6s '33.......	102⅞	102⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47........	101⅞	101⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37..	104⅞	104⅞
Am T & T col 4s '29........	99¼	99¼
Am T & T col 5s '46.......	104½	104¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60........	103½	103¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43......	107¼	107
Am WW&Elec 5s '34.........	99⅞	99⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75.....	102½	102½
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39......	86½	86¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53.......	104⅞	104
Anaconda Cop 7s '38.......	108	107⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45.........	95¼	95¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39........	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43........	89¼	89
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95.......	95⅞	95⅞
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48........	81	81
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	92¼	92¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64.	98⅞	98⅞
Atl Refining deb 5s '37....	101	100⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	94⅞	94⅞
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅞	98⅞
B&O Bel 7s	97⅞	97⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	107	107
B&O 5s series D	102½	102½
B&O 6s '29	103⅞	102⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	110¼	110
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅞	120⅞
Barnsdall 6s war	99	99
Belding Han 6s '36	95	95
Bell Tel of Pa 6s	97⅞	97⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s B	103⅞	103⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 6½s	101⅞	101⅞
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100⅞	100⅞
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	100⅞	100⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	103⅛	103
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34.	81⅞	81⅞
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	105	105
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	72	72
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97	96⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	200	200
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100½	100¼
Cal Pet 5½s '38	96⅞	96⅞
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100¼	100
Can Nat gen 4½s '54	97⅞	97⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	118⅞	118⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	84⅞	84⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97⅞	97⅞
Cen Found 6s	96	96
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	92½	92½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	115½	115½
Ches & O Ra II	87	87
Ches &O cv 4½s '30	100	99⅞
Ches & O 5s rcts	97	96⅞
Chi B & Q 4½	98¼	98⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	71
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	62¼	62¼
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '32 ct.	63⅞	63⅞
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	62⅛	62⅛
Chi M&StP col 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Chi Railway 5s '27	82¼	82¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94⅛	94⅛
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	98⅞	98⅞
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '60	65½	65⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	87½	87½
Chi & Nw 4½s	98⅛	98⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	88	88
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Clev L Lou 6s	102⅞	102⅞
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96¼	96⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106⅞
Consum Po wuni 5s '52	103	103
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅞	100⅞
Cuba Cane & Sug deb '30	97¼	97
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100	110
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	142⅞	142⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	99⅞	99⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108	108
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87⅛	89
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	110⅛	109⅞
Erie cv 4s D '53	124	122
Erie 5s rcts	93	92⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	76⅞	76⅞
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	100⅞	100⅞
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95⅞	95⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	96⅞	95⅞
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '38	102	102
Gen Mob 6s	101	100⅞
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¼	107⅞
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	110⅞	110
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅞	120⅞
Goodyear Tire 5s rcts	93	92⅞
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	99⅞	99
Great Northern 4½s '76	96⅞	96⅞
Great Northern 5½s '52	109⅞	109⅞
Great Northern 7s '36	114⅞	114⅞
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	100⅞	100⅞
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	102¼	102¼
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	100⅞	100⅞
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	98⅞	98⅞
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	89⅞	89⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	99⅞	99⅞
Humble Oil 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Ill Cen 4s '53	88	88⅞
Ill Cen 4½s '66	99¼	99
Ill Cen 6½s '36	113	113
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	103⅞	103⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78	77⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78	77⅞
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	79½	79⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	97⅞	97⅞
Int Mer Car col 6s '41	100⅞	100⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s	102⅞	102⅞
Int Paper 5s	98⅞	98⅞
Int Paper 6s cv sta	99⅞	99
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	113⅞	112⅞
Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	97⅞	96⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s	92	92
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	15⅛	15⅞
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	90⅞	90⅞
Kayser Co 5½s	96	96
Keith 6s '46	98	98⅞
Kings Co Elv 4s '49	93⅛	93⅛
Lack Steel con 5s '50	100⅞	100⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105	105
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	98⅞	98⅞
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	87⅞	87⅞
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	110⅞	110⅞
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	106⅛	106
Loew's Inc 6s war	101⅞	101⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	101½	101½
L&N uni 4s '40	97⅞	97
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	103¼	103¼
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	71⅞	71⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	100⅞	99⅞
McCroy 5½s	96	96
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	101⅞	101⅞
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	104	104
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅛	99⅛
Mil El Ry&Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅛	99⅛
Min StP&SSM 4s '38	87⅛	87⅛
Min StP&SSM 6½s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Mo K&T 1st 4s '90	87⅞	87⅞
Mo K&T adj 5s A '67	106	106
Mo K&T pl 6s A '62	103	103
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	76	75⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	99⅛	99⅛
Mo Pac 5s rcts	98⅞	98⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	84⅞	84⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103	103
NOT&M 5s B '54	100⅞	100⅞
NET&T 4½s B '61	97⅞	97⅞
NYC&HR rfg&im 5s 2013	106⅞	106⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108	107⅞
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	75½	75½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98⅞	98⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108¼	108¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46.	82½	82
Nor Am Ed sf 5s	97⅞	97¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97	97
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047 reg	65	65
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	93⅞	93⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	100	100
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	114⅞	114⅞
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	89⅞	89½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	100⅞
Patino Mines 4½s	96⅞	96⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102⅞	102⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	92½	92½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	91	91
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	99¼	99¼
Penn R R con 4½s '60	104	104
Penn R R 5s '64	104¼	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	109	108⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112½	112½
Penn R R col 7s '30	106	106
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	104¼	104¼
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104¼	104¼
Pierce-Arrow deb 8s '43	98⅞	98⅞
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	109	109
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	96⅛	96⅛
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '48	106⅞	106½
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	102⅛	102⅛
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	105½	105½
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	95	95
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	98⅛	98⅛
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94	94
St L & S F 4s A '50	86⅞	86⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	100⅞	100⅞
St L S F 5½s D '42	103⅞	103⅞
St L & S F 6s C '28	102	101⅞
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101	100⅞
St L & S F inc 6s '60	98	98
St L S W 1st 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	102	102
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	101½	101½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	71	71
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	95	95
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96	95⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s '35	94⅞	94⅞
Shell Union ct 5s	97	96⅞
Sinclair n O 6s '27	100⅞	99⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99⅞	99
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100	99⅞
Skelly Oil 5½s	94½	94½
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	109	108⅞
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99¼	99⅛
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94⅞	94⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	114⅞	114⅞
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	94⅞	94⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100⅞	100⅞
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	99	99
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	69⅞	69⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	62	61⅞
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	100⅞	100⅞
Trap Rock 6s	99⅞	99⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	102
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97⅞	97⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	93⅞	93⅞
Union Pacific 6s '28	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pac 4½s rcts	96⅞	96⅞
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	82½	82½
U S Rubber 5s '47	92	91½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108	107⅞
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95¼	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅞	100⅞
Va Ry 5s '62	101	101
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	105⅞	105⅞
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103⅞	103⅞
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100⅞	100⅞
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	90	90
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101⅞	101⅞
West Shore 4s 2361	88	87
West Va C & C 6s '50	65½	65
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97	97
Western Un 5s '51	102⅞	102⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101⅞	101⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅞	99⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106	106
Youngstown S & T 6s '48	104⅞	104⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	92⅞	92⅞
Antioquia 7s A '45	93½	93½
Anton Jurgens 6s '47	102⅞	102½
Argentine 6s B	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s May	95⅞	95⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '61	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Feb '61	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅞	99⅞
Argentine May '60	99⅞	99⅞
Australia 5s '55	98⅛	98
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102⅞	102⅞
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	88⅛	88⅞
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98	97½
Austria Low 7½s	97¼	97½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98	97⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101½	101½
Belgium 7s '55	105⅛	105⅛
Belgium 7s ct '56	103⅞	103⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	113⅞	113½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Berlin 6½s '50	99⅞	99⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103½	103½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	98⅛	98⅛
Bolivia 7s	95¼	94½
Brazil 6½s '50	91⅞	91½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106	106
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	90⅞	90¼
Budapest 6s rcts	87⅛	87½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	97	96⅞
Cauca 7½s	98	98
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅞	101⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94⅞	94⅞
Chile (Bank) ct 6⅞s '61	96⅞	96⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s rcts '60	90	89⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	100⅞	100⅞
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	100¼	100¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103⅞	103⅞
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	93⅞	93⅞
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	107⅞	107⅞
Domonic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	98⅛	98⅛
Dresden 7s '45	101½	101½
Est R R Co 7s '54	99½	99⅛
Fiat 7s '46 war	99	99
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92½	92¼
Finnish A 6½s '54	97½	97½
French Nat SS 7s '49	98⅞	98⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	105¼	105⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅞	112⅞
French (Rep) 8s '45	110⅞	110½
German 7s '49	106⅞	106⅞
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	101¼	101⅛
German G E 7s '45	103⅞	103⅞
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	101½	101½
Hungary Mun 7s rcts '46	94½	94¼
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99	98⅞
Italy Con 7s ct B	92⅞	92⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	94½	94¼
Jap Con Pwr 6½s	92	91⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97	97
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	90	90
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101	100⅞
Jap (Ing Bank) 6s '27	100¼	100
Lyons (City) 6s '34	98⅞	98½
Milan 6½s rcts	89⅞	89⅞
Montevid (City) 7s '52 war	100	100
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103¼	103¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107⅞	107⅞
Nord Rys 6½s '50	97½	97½
Norway (King) 6s '43	102¼	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¼	102¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94⅞	94⅞
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102⅞	102⅞
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	94	93½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	101¼	100
Peru s f 7½s '56	100⅞	99⅞
Poland 6s '40	96⅞	96⅞
Poland 8s '50	96⅞	96⅞
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	114	114
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	117⅞	117⅞
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	100⅞	100⅞
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	96	96
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	104½	104½
Rome 6½s	89⅞	89⅞
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	98⅞	98⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106⅞	106
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	105⅞	105⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	97⅛	97
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	101½	101¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	101⅞	101⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	88	88
Silesian-Am Corp 7s '41	97	97
Soissons (City) 6s '36	95⅞	95⅞
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113	113
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¼	104¼
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	96⅞	96⅞
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98	98
Tokyo 5½s	87⅛	87⅛
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	73⅞	73⅞
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	98⅞	98⅞
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Tyrol 7½s '55	99	98⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	112	112
Westphalia El 6s '50	95⅞	95⅞
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	93⅞	93⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 18	July 16
3½s '47	100.31	100.21	100.30	100.30	100.29
1st 4¼s '47	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29
2d 4¼s '42	102.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.9
3d 4¼s rg	190.5	100.5	100.3	100.3	100.6
3d 4¼s '28	100.28	100.29	100.25	100.25	100.28
3d 4¼s rg	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.26
4th 4¼s '32	103.21	103.22	103.21	103.22	103.22
4th 4¼s rg	103.19	103.19	103.19	103.19	
US 4¼s '52	110.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.4

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last July 18	July 16
50	Am Pneu ..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
90	Am.Sugar ..	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	..
57	Am T&T ..	161⅞	166⅞	166⅞	167⅞
105	Am Woolen.	20	19½	19½	18⅞
45	Am Wool pf	51⅞	49⅞	51⅞	..
10	Am Zinc pf.	38	38	38	..
10	Amoskeag ..	59½	59½	59½	..
20	Amoskg pf .	80	80	80	..
10	Anaconda...	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	44⅞
200	Arcadian ...	.25	.25	.25	.25
90	Atchison ...	187	186¼	186¼	187⅛
50	Bos El	82	82	82	..
5	B&M	59	59	59	..
20	B&M A sta.	70	70	70	..
60	B&M pf B .	130	130	130	..
30	B&M pr pf	110	109⅞	110	110
10	Cal Petro ..	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	..
800	Cal & Hecla	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
30	Cud Pk	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	..
100	Cliff Min ..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
20	Coldak A..	.50	.50	.50	..
50	Cop Range	13	13	13	13
100	East SS ..	76	76	76	76
95	East SS 1pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
25	E Butte	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
21	Edison Elec.	242	241½	241½	242
130	Eng Pub...	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
100	Eng Pub pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
10	Fed Water.	30	30⅞	30⅞	..
100	First Nat S.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	..
374	Gen Elec ..	122⅞	120	121½	118⅞
28	Georgian pf	20½	20½	20½	20½
5	Ger Cr&In.	20⅞	20	20⅞	..
155	Gillette	89½	88½	89½	88¼
115	Granby	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	39
20	Island Crk..	60	60	60	60
100	Lake Copper	.90	.90	.90	..
13	Libby McN.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	Mass Gas..	100	100	100	..
20	Mass Gas pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
10	Mergenthal.	110	110	110	..
265	Mohawk	41½	40½	41½	40½
18	Nat Leather.	3	3	3	3⅛
5	NE Tel	131	131	131	..
128	N YNH & H	53⅞	52⅞	53	52½
21	Swift & Co..	117½	117¼	117½	..
192	Uni Fruit.	136¼	135⅞	135⅞	..
185	Uni Shoe....	58⅞	58	58⅞	58¼
50	US Smelt pf	49	49	49	..
46	US Steel	125⅞	125¼	125⅞	125⅞
135	Utah Apex..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
150	Utah Metals	1	1	1	..
30	Victoria	.50	.50	.50	..
10	Waldorf	208	208	208	..
24	Walth'm pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	..
165	Westingh'se.	82⅞	81½	82	82½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last July 18	July 16
7000	Mas G 4½'31	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
1000	NE Tel 5s..	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
2000	Wst T&T 5s.	101	101	101	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sales	Prev. Close
July	17.85	17.85	17.70	17.76	18.04
Oct.	18.22	18.27	18.09	18.18	18.51
Dec.	18.47	18.54	18.35	18.44	18.75
Jan.	18.57	18.62	18.49	18.55	18.80
Mar.	18.78	18.79	18.61	18.69	19.07
May	18.93	18.93	18.78	18.82	19.20

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	9.26	9.26	9.42	9.42	9.65
Oct.	9.79	9.79	9.60	9.61	9.82
Dec.	9.87	9.87	9.70	9.70	9.90
Jan.	9.92	9.92	9.76	9.76	9.97
Mar.	9.98	9.98	9.82	9.82	10.02
May	10.00	10.02	9.89	9.89	10.08

Sots 9.70, down 13. Tone at close, weak. Sales (British) 10,000; (American) 6300.

GERMAN STORES CO-OPERATE

LONDON, July 18—Rudolf Karstadt and Leonard Tietz, large German department stores financed in America, are planning to co-operate in general retailing. Karstadt has increased its capital by 15,000,000 marks.

BRITISH RUBBER STOCKS LOWER

British rubber stocks were 63,511 tons Saturday, a decrease of 667 tons from the previous week.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
2	Alabam Gt St Ry	140½	140¼	140¼
†675	Am Arch	80	72½	76⅞
18	*Am Cont Oilfields	70	66	70
†10	Am Cyan pf....	88½	88½	88½
1	Am Gas & El pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1	Am Gas & El pf..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Am Haw S S....	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	Am Laundry Mach	126	126	126
14	Am Maracaibo ..	4	3½	3½
†20	Am Pow & Lt pf.	102	102	102
4	Am Road Mach..	13½	12	12
48	Am Rolling Mills	66⅞	62	66⅞
†10	Am Roll Mills pf.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2	Am Superpow A.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
6	Am Pub Util 6 pf	87	87	87
1	Atlas Port Cem n	42	42	42
7	Bancitary	123⅞	123½	123⅞
3	Blackst V G&El..	133	129¼	133
2	Bliss Co	20¼	20⅞	20¼
1	Borden Co	117½	117½	117½
1	Brillo Mfg	9½	9½	9½
5	Br Am Tob coup.	25¼	25¼	25¼
3	Bklyn City RR ..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†150	Buckeye P Line.	57	55½	55½
1	Bucyrus Co new..	68	68	68
1	Buff N&E Pow pf	26	26	26
1	Celanez Corts	3⅛	3¼	3¼
2	Brillo Mfg Co A..	24	24⅞	24⅞
1	Can Ind Alcohol..	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
7	Carib Syn new....	21	20⅞	21
2	Celanese Am 1 pf.	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛
1	do new	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
7	Celluloid	50	49⅞	50
5	Centrl Pipe	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Chi M & St P new.	25¼	25¼	25¼
18	do pf new......	40¼	40	40
12	Cities Serv new...	45⅛	45⅛	45⅞
2	do pf	87½	87⅛	87½
501	Colombian Synd ..	3¼	2⅞	3
1	Cons Cop Min.....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2	Cons G&E Balt...	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛
1	Cons Laundry	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
8	Collins&A pf new.	105¼	105¼	105¼
8	Continental Oil vtc	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
41	Creole Synd	12½	12	12
21	Cuneo Press	56⅛	53½	53½
1	Curtis Pub 7% pf.	114	114	114
2	Curtiss Aero	28	28	28
1	Davega	46⅛	46⅛	46⅞
†125	Deere	159⅞	155	157
*30	Divide Exten	5	4	5
4	Dom Stores	83	82⅞	83
4	Durant Mot	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
3	Eastern Roll Mills	29⅞	28⅛	29⅞
51	Elec Bond & Sh..	79⅛	78	78⅛
†50	do pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
15	Elec Invest	39	38	38⅞
6	Emp G&E 8% pf.	105⅛	105½	105⅛
2	Fageol Mot	2⅞	2	2⅞
†20	Fajardo Sugar ...	159⅞	159⅞	159⅞
†50	Ford Mot Canada.	535	533	535
10	Forhan	21⅞	21	21
1	Fox Theater A ...	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
†25	Franklin 7% pf...	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1	Freed-Eisemann ..	3	3	3
8	Freshman Chas....	17	16⅞	16⅞
2	Fulton Sylphon ..	49½	48⅛	49½
2	Galena Sig Oil ...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Garod Radio	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
110	Gen Bak A.......	70⅞	70⅛	70⅛
114	Gen Bak B.......	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
1	Fed Wat A.......	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1	Gen Fireproofing..	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
2	Gibson Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7	Gillette Saf Razor	89	88⅛	89
1	Glen Alden Coal..	170½	170½	170½
4	Gobel Adolf	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛
*30	Golden Sta Min ..	4	4	4
3	Goodyr Tire & Rub	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
3	Grand Stores	80⅞	80	80⅞
†50	Grand Stores pf..	120	120	120
2	Hecla Min	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2	Hellmann pf	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞
2	Hobart Mfg	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
9	Happiness Inc	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4	Houston G Gas....	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
45	Humble Oil & R..	60⅞	59⅞	60⅞
2	Imp Oil Canada..	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	Ind Pipe Line....	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
1	Intercon Pet	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	Internat Pet	29⅞	29½	29½
1	Int Util A.......	39	39	39
1	Int Util B	6	6	6
11	Johns Man new...	83⅛	83⅞	82⅞
3	Joske Bros nw...	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
2	*Kerr Lake M....	62	63	62
†10	Kroger Grocery ..	120	120	120
2	Leonard Oil	9	8⅞	8⅞
†80	Lib Ow Sh Glass.	187	187	187
2	Lion Oil	22	22½	22½
22	Mad Sq Gar ctf..	22	21	22
2	Magdalena Synd..	2	2	2
1	Marmon Mot Car	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2	MeadJhnsn&Conew	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
†50	Metro5&10cStB..	57	57	57
7	Metro Ch Stores	52	52	50
1	MidWestUtil6⅛pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
5	Mohawk&HudPow	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
4	MohawkValnew..	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2	Met 5&10 A.....	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	NatFoodProdB....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	NatlFuelGas....	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
2	Nat Pub Serv A	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
†25	Nat Sug Ref....	143	143	143
2	NeptuneMetersNJ.	23	23	23
†110	N J Zinc	185	182	185
2	NY Oil	12	12	12
†25	NYTel6½%pf ..	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
2	Nichls&Shprdnew	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1	N Y C pf wi ...	148⅛	148⅞	148⅞
2	New Process	30	29	29
18	Nor Ohio Pow....	12	11⅞	12
2	Nor States Pw A.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
2	Northeast Pow....	19	19	19
118	*Ohio Cop	94	89	94
10	Ohio Oil	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛
4	Pacific Steel Boiler	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3	Pandem Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
15	Pantepec Oil Ven	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Penn Mex	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1	Penn Ohio Edis n.	35	35	35
†120	Penn O Edis pr pf.	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛
1	Penn Ohio Secur..	11	11	11
1	Pick Barth vtc....	14	13⅞	14
1	Pick Barth Co pf.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
12	Pillsbury Flour n	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1	P'bury Fl pf new.	102	102	102
4	Prairie O&Gas....	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
7	Prairie Pipe Line.	185	182⅛	185
2	Puget Sd P&Lt....	34	34	34
12	Pullman Co new..	74½	74	74½
2	Pyrene Mfg	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2	Remington Arms.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
3	Reo Motor	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2	R'mond Radiator.	28⅞	28	28
4	RichRad conv pf..	43½	42⅞	43⅛
1	Ryan Con	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	St Regis	52	52	52
1	Seeman Bros	26½	26½	26½
116	Servel Del	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛
8	Singer Mfg Ltd ..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
7	Southeast Pow&Lt.	35	35	35
1	do ctf	34	34	34
1	So Gas&Pow A nw.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
†60	Sanitary Groc	216	215	216
32	Stand Oil	69⅛	68⅞	69
2	do Kansas	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
4	do Kentucky ...	121⅞	120½	120½
1	do Ohio	74	74	74
†50	Stanley Co Amer ..	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1	Stutz Mot Car Am.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2	Swift Int	22½	22½	22½
2	Teck Hugh Gold ..	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	Tidal Osa non vot.	20	20	20
11	Timken Det Axle ..	12½	12¼	12¼
†10	Torrington Co Me.	67	67	67
1	*Tonopah Exten..	50	50	50
2	Trans Lux Day P	5	5	5
†50	Tub Art Silk B vtf	244	244	244
2	Tung Sol Lamp ...	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	Tung Sol Lamp A	24½	24⅛	24⅛
1	Unit Gas Imp ...	104	104	104
2	Un Lt & Pow A.	13	13	13
1	Un Prof Sharing	10½	10½	10½
1	Un Shoe Mach ..	58½	58½	58⅛
1	US Gypsum	93	93	93
1	USL Battery	38	38	38
2	Utah Apex Min..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Util Pow&Lt B ctf	17¼	17¼	17¼
2	Utility Shares ...	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2	Vacuum Oil	132	132	132
3	Venezuelan ePt ..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
125	*Wenden Cop Min	.90	.85	.85
1	West A Sup pt pf	22	22	22
2	West D Prod B ctf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
3	Wh Sew M deb rts	11⅞	11½	11½
2	Woodley Petrol ..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	Wright Marg Min	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1	Y Oil & Gas new.	2½	2½	2½
1	Yel Taxi Cab NY	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	All Pack 8 '30....	50	50	50
5	Allis Chal 5 '37..	97	97	97
4	Alum Corp 5 '52..	99½	99½	99½
3	Am G&E5B 2014.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
18	Am P&Lt 6 2016.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4	Am Seat 6s '36...	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Appalac Pow 5s '56	96	95⅞	95⅞
5	ArkPow&Lt5s'56..	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
3	Bell Tel Can 5s'55.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
11	BostonCGas5s'47 .	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	BrunnerTur7½s'55	42	42	42
1	CanNRyEqp7s'35	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
130	ChiM&StPad5s2000	58⅞	58	58⅞
1	CitiesSer5s'56....	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
3	Cities Ser 6s '66.	100⅛	100	100⅛
6	CitiesSerGas5½s'42	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
16	ColumbiaG&E5s'52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	ComLarabee6s'41.	97	97	97
5	ConGasBalt5s'65 .	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3	ConTextile8s'41..	97⅛	97	97
10	CubaNorRy5½s..	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2	Det C G 5s '50...	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Eitingon Sch 6s'35	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
109	El Refrig 6s '36..	71	65½	71
13	Emp O&R 5½s '42..	96	96	96
6	Fla Pw&Lt 5s'54.	93½	93⅞	93½
1	Gal Sig O 7s'30..	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
7	Gat Pow 5s '56...	96	96	96
1	do 6s '41......	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Gen Am Inv 5s '52.	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
1	Goodyr T&R 5s'28	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7	Grd Trk 6½s '36.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2	Gulf Oil 5s '47....	99	99	99
16	Indnap P&L 5s'57	97⅛	97	97⅛
7	Interstate Pw 6s.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4	Jed H Coal 6s '41.	102	102	102
3	Le P S6s A2026..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Lib McN&L 7s '31.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Mass Gas 5½s '46.	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Mont Po 5s '62 ...	97	96⅞	96⅞
2	Mont L&P 5s '51..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Morris&Co 7½s '30	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2	Nat P&L 6s 2026..	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
9	Nich & Shep 6s '37.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Nor Stat Po 6½s..	103	103	103
1	Ohio Po 5s B '52..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Okla Nat Gas 6½s.	102	102	102
4	Penn O E 6s '50ww	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞

Sales		High	Low	1:30
3	Penn P&L 5s D'53.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Ohio Pow 7s......	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Ptmc Edis 6s 56...	96½	96½	96½
5	PpSrEl&Gs 5s 65...	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
	Rem Arms 5½s 30	95	95	95
1	Rm Rand 5½s A47	99	99	99
1	Servel Cor 6s 31..	26	26	26
1	Shawsheen 7s 31..	95½	95½	95½
5	Shrdn Wy Cl 6s 47	92½	92½	92½
5	Sloss Shf 6s 29....	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
30	Snider Pck 6s 32..	100⅞	99	100⅛
8	SEP&L 6s 2025ww	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Stn Cl Ed 5s 51..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7	St ONY 6½s '33..	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Sun M Rais 6½s..	97	97	97
6	Swift Co 5s '32...	100	100	100
3	Trans O 7s '30....	111	111	111
1	Un Oil P 5s '31..	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
6	Un Rys H 7½s'36.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1	US Rub 6½s '36..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	US Rub 6½s'39...	99½	99½	99½
4	US Rub 6½s'40 ..	100	99⅞	100
2	US Smlt 5s'35 .	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛
8	Western Md 5½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Wesn Pow 5½s'57	97⅛	97	97
1	W Eag Oil 5½s'57	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞
3	W S Mch 6s'36 ww	98	98	98

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	Adriatic El 7s'52	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2	Agri Mtge Bk 7s'46	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2	Baden C Mun 7s'51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
27	Batavia P 4½s'42	93	92⅞	93
1	Berlin El 6½s'51..	97	97	97
2	Brisbane 5s '57...	94	94	94
5	Bu Air Pr 7½s '47.	100	100	100
2	Bu Air Pr 7s '52..	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Bu Air Pr 7s '57..	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
13	Bu Air Pr 7s '58..	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5	Chile Mg Bk 6s '31	96	96	96
2	Dan Con 5½s '55..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Ger C Mun 7s '47.	100	100	100
57	JugoSlMtgBk7s'57.	87⅞	86⅞	87
2	MansfdM&S 7s'41.	104⅛	104	104
1	MedellinCol6s'51..	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	MendPr 7½s'51...	96⅞	96	96⅞
1	MeridionElc 7s'75..	92	92	92
10	NewSoW 5s '58....	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛
1	Peru 7s '59........	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
3	PirelliCoItaly7s..	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5	Sauda FL 5s '55...	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
11	Sax S M 7s '45....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8	Serb C&S 7s '62...	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
3	Stinnes 7s '36.....	93⅛	93	93
1	Stinnes 7s '46.....	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛

†Actual sales. *Cents a share. ‡Ex-dividend.

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LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

LONDON, July 18—The stock market was quiet today, business being small. Oils were firm, especially Mexican Eagles, Royal Dutch and Anglo Persian issues.

Industriaus and textiles were steady. Shipping stocks were strong on the publication of a favorable earnings statement by Furness Withy.

Home rails were in supply, selling being based on the belief that inclement holiday weather would have an unfavorable effect on earnings.

Argentine rails were firmer. Mines were in better demand. Rubber issues were more active and the tone steady. Royal Dutch was 29⅛, Rio Tinto 39¼, and Courtaulds 6 23-32. The gilt-edge division was quiet, being unaffected by recent gold movements. Foreign issues were easier.

DETROIT CITY GAS BONDS

The Detroit City Gas ompany, one of the largest gas companies in the United States, has sold an issue of $7,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds to a banking syndicate composed of Otis & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co., Lehman Brothers, First National Company of Detroit, Inc., and Redmond & Co. Public offering of the bonds will be made soon.

BUILDING CONTRACTS GAIN

June total for building contracts in New York City, $93,376,500, was the largest June figure yet recorded in this city, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. It was also the largest monthly contract total since last December and the first month of this year to exceed the corresponding month of last year. Last month's total was 35 per cent over the May, 1927, total and 39 per cent over the June, 1926, total.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, reports profit of $379,260 after development expenses, interest and taxes, but before depreciation. The company has outstanding 780,000 shares of stock, par value $5 a share.

AMERICAN PIANO INCOME

American Piano Company net income for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, was $35,827 after interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $312,340 in the second quarter of 1926. Six months' net was $153,175 after above charges, compared with $814,376 in the first six months of 1926.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE PROFITS

Arnold Constable Corporation in the first quarter of current year had sales of $2,831,172, compared with $2,529,402 in the similar period of last year. Net profits were $119,796 after charges, equal to 54 cents on 220,095 shares of stock, compared with a deficit of $54,875 a year ago.

LABOR COSTS IN BUILDING

The peak of the high-wage era in the building industry appears to have about been reached, and a slight recession in labor costs in some sections of the country is not unlikely during the next six months, according to the national monthly building review of the American Bond & Mortgage Company.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Crude oil production in California for the week ended July 16 averaged 622,500 barrels daily, a decrease of 1800 barrels daily compared with the week before.

CITY OF BOSTON'S DEBT

Gross funded debt of the City of Boston on June 30, 1927, amounted to $143,179,851, compared with $141,822,581 on Dec. 31, 1926; net funded debt was $97,262,223, compared with $96,073,305.

STEEL TRADE HAS FEELING OF OPTIMISM

Officials Expect Good Business in Fall—Building Demand Strong

NEW YORK, July 18 (Special)—The principal consumers of steel have been the best buyers during the last week, particularly the railroads and the builders. Orders in the middle West have been more voluminous than in the East. Finished steel has been more active than the raw steel and iron products.

Things are quiet along the Atlantic seaboard, and in most cases sales during the first half of this month were no larger and in some cases not as large as for the first half of June, but this is all according to custom. Operations have dropped about 1 per cent.

The industry as a whole is working at 66 per cent of capacity, the U. S. Steel Corporation doing 69 per cent and the independents averaging 64 per cent. The general average a year ago was 79 per cent.

The present quiet demand in the East is taken care of by good backlogs of the orders on books. Thus, the sheet makers have enough work to assure two months' full operation without booking another order. Sheet sales have been made at the higher prices, thereby testing them, though the bulk of shipments now being made are at the former prices of $4 per ton less.

Optimism in Industry

A greater feeling of optimism pervades the industry. All steel officials are convinced that the late summer and early fall demand will be entirely satisfactory. Surplus stocks have been reduced to practically an irreducible minimum.

The most conspicuous line of business is fabricated structural steel. Awards week before last were 52,000 tons, the largest since one week in March when 60,000 tons were sold. New inquiries are 36,000 tons.

The largest award was 16,000 tons for an office building in the heart of New York, to be fabricated by the Levering & Garrigues Company. A building for the General Motors Truck Corporation at Pontiac, Mich., taking 10,000 tons has also been awarded.

The most sizable new inquiry involves 7500 tons for a bridge at Portland, Ore. An extension to the William Penn Hotel at Pittsburgh will require 5000 tons, bids now being asked for.

Despite the good volume of fabricated structural steel, however, both makers of plain structural material and those who put it together are complaining still of lack of orders, showing the overexpansion of this line of the steel productive capacity. It is due to the fact that shipbuilders and others in engineering lines of work turned to steel fabricating after the war, with the result that the field is overcrowded.

Shapes Sell at Loss

Fabricators turn in bids at a loss and then they appeal to the steel makers to furnish plain steel at lower prices. Consequently shapes have sold at under 1.70c a pound, Pittsburgh, whereas they should be selling on a level with steel bars, or 1.80c to 1.85c a pound.

The largest rail purchase in several weeks was that to the New York Central involving 50,000 tons, half of which went to the U. S. Steel Corporation and the rest to the independent companies. The Great Northern purchased 25,000 tons of rails. Together these railroads purchased about 21,000 tons of track accessories. The chief locomotive inquiry is that of the Chesapeake & Ohio, calling for 30 switching engines.

The feature of the pig iron situation was the reduction by 75c a ton in the price of Alabama pig iron to $17.25 a ton, the first change in several months. Competition has become more severe in the other producing districts.

Makers of cotton ties, which are used to fasten bales of cotton, opened their books on July 11 at prices substantially unchanged from last year, or $1.20 a bundle of 45 pounds, delivered to Gulf ports. Consumption of cotton ties will be less than last year as 6,000,000 less acres have been planted to cotton.

Non-Ferrous Markets

The hot weather of the past week slowed up production of the lighter forms of steel such as sheets and tin plate. The broad surfaces of white-hot steel emit more heat than other forms of steel, and production is therefore more trying upon workmen.

The issuance of copper statistics for June was the feature of the non-ferrous metal markets. Refined stocks of copper were reduced 23,000,000 pounds to the lowest surplus since Jan. 1, 1927. Exports were the heaviest in two years. Stocks of blister copper increased 15,000 tons.

Sales of copper from the middle of the previous week to the middle of last week were the largest for any corresponding period since June 1. The price was firm at 12⅝c a pound all week. Copper Exporters, Inc., were pegged at 13c c.i.f.

Lead prices were steady at 6.20c a pound, New York, and 5.95c, East St. Louis.

Zinc sales have been heavy, the makers of galvanized steel having bought freely. The price at the close of the week was 6.15c a pound, East St. Louis. Zinc statistics were not favorable, showing an increase of surplus by nearly 2000 tons.

HARTFORD

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Fire Companies				
Aetna	563	545	560	+5
Automobile	215	200	215	—5
Hartford	560	543	560	+20
National	800	775	800	+10
Phoenix	600	580	600	+10
Rossia	105	103½	104½	+ ½
Life Companies				
Aetna	560	545	560	+5
Aetna Casualty	810	780	810	+20
Hfd. Steam Boiler	635	625	635	+5
Travelers	1245	1195	1245	+35
Public Utilities				
Conn Lt & P 8% pf	123	120	123	
do 7% pf	120	117	120	
Conn Power	385	375	385	+5
Hfd City Gas pf	59	47	59	+2
Hfd City Gas	91	87	91	+3
Hfd Elec Lt	383	375	380	—5
Industrials				
Amer Hardware	79	77	79	
Am Silver	28	25	28	+2
Bigelow Hfd Carp	84	82	84	
Colts	28½	27¼	28¼	
Eagle Lock	100	94	98	—4
Land Fr & Clk	87	84	86	—1
Niles-Bem-Pond	19	17	19	+1
Peck, Stow & Wilc	20	20	20	
Scovil	56	54	56	
Stanley Wks	68	66	67	
Torrington	68	68	68	—1

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
350	Silv Kg Coal	7.95	7.85	7.90	+.05
..	Mammoth	1.80	1.80	1.80	
800	Park Utah	6.55	6.50	6.55	—.05
500	Walker	.55	.53	.55	+.04
1600	Cardiff	.46	.45	.46	+.00½
555	Tintic Stand	12.00	11.75	11.87½	—.12½
1700	Keystone	.20	.20	.20	—.04

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL

PITTSBURGH, July 18 — Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation is expected to report a deficit of $200,000 after all charges for the six months ended June 30. In the first quarter profit after depreciation and depletion, but before federal taxes, of $70,675 was shown. Cost of maintaining idle mines and extra expenditures made necessary by the strike were responsible for losses.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended July 16, 1927

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
675	Adams Roy.	21	21	21	— ⅞
50	All Am Rad.	8¼	8¼	8¼	
110	Am F M pf.	97½	97	97½	
225	Am Multigr.	24	23¼	24	+ ⅛
35	AmPUtP prpf	93	93	93	—1
415	*Am Shipbldg	96½	93	95	— ½
288	Am P Svc pf	98½	98	98	
750	Am States 'A'	3½	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
625	do 'B'	3½	3¼	3⅜	
161	do war	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1415	Arm & Co pf	68¾	67½	68	+ ⅞
192	Arm—Del pf.	86¾	86	86¾	+ ⅜
284	Asso Inv	34¾	34	34⅝	
4625	Auburn Auto.	103½	97¼	99	—4½
500	Balaban & K	60⅞	60	60	—1
4834	Bastian B Co	26	25	21½	+ ½
1170	Bendix Corp.	51¼	50¼	50⅞	+ ⅞
29400	Borg & B.	65⅞	61	65⅝	+3⅝
350	Brach & Sons	22½	21½	22½	+1½
3875	Butler Bros.	20	19½	20	+ ½
1450	Celotex	83	81	83	+1
120	do pf	89	87	87	—2
335	CentDPrd 'A'	25	25	25	
431	CenIllPb&r pf	91¼	90	91¼	
100	Cent IndP pf	93	92½	93	
130	do pf ctfs.	91	90	91	+ ⅜
17	CenPSer—Del	16¾	16¾	16¾	—1
770	Cen SW Ut.	60¼	59½	60	
210	do pf	97¼	96⅝	97	
50	ChiC&CRys.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2130	do pf	13½	11⅞	12½	+ ½
175	Chi Elec Mfg	23	22½	22½	
150	Chicago Fuse	35	35	35	+1
136	CNS&MRRpf	66½	64½	64½	—2
327	do pr pf	100	99½	100	+ ½
60	Chi RT prpf.	103	102½	103	
331	ChiRailSer2.	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅜
5600	ClubAlumUt	33¼	33	33	—1⅛
10	ChiTitle&Tr	585	585	585	
598	*ComEdison	152	150½	151	+1⅛
78	Consumers Co	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
45	Consumers pf	80	77	80	
10	*CntnentlMot	11	11	11	
81	Crane Co	48	47⅝	48	
45	do pf	119¼	119	119¼	+ ½
128	CuneoPressA	53	52¾	53	+ ⅞
395	Decker&Cohn	27¾	27	27⅞	
20	Beere&Copf	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
150	DiamndMtch	125	124	125	+3
400	ElyrialR&St.	52	51⅜	52	
285	Elec Hsehold	13	12½	12¾	—1
100	Elec Res Lab	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
475	*EGas&F7%p	98	97½	98	+2
1315	*do 8% pf.	105¾	105	105½	+1¾
3450	EvansAutoLA	40⅞	39¼	40½	+1
940	do B	38¼	36¾	38	+1
3070	Fair Store.	33⅞	32	33¼	+ ½
150	do pf	110¼	110	110	
725	Fitz-Connel.	31½	30	31	+2
540	Foote Bros	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ¼
100	Gill Mfg	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2530	GtLksDrdg	175	159½	172	—14
200	Greif Bros.	38	37½	37½	+ ½
515	Gossard	33½	32	33½	+1½
400	Hart S&M.	123	122	123	+1
10	Hibbard SB.	602	602	602	
130	Jaeger Mch	30⅝	30	30⅝	— ⅛
2850	Ill Brick	44	43	43¼	— ¼
100	Ill No U pf.	96½	95⅝	95⅞	
400	Ill W & Cab.	27	26½	26½	
10	Ind Pneu Tl.	53½	53½	53½	
295	Kel Switch	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
100	KeyS&W rts.	92	92	92	
15	Kraft Ch	56½	56½	56½	+1½
150	La Salle Ex.	6½	6½	6½	
225	Lib-McN	8⅜	8½	8½	
9010	Marvel Crb.	43	42	42½	— ¼
50	McQ Nor	17½	17½	17½	
30	M&MP pf	18	17	18	+2
1140	Mid W Util.	112¼	111⅞	111¾	— ⅝
1155	MW Ut pf.	110½	110	110	
520	MWUtil prpf.	120¾	120	120¾	+ ⅝
1310	*Mid Stl Pr.	45	43	45	+2
250	Mid Ut pr pf.	106½	104	104	
117	Mid Ut pr pf.	104¾	104	104	
117	do PaperA	101	101	101	
112	do 6% prpf	94	93½	93½	
100	Montg Wd	67¾	67⅝	67⅝	
250	Mont W A	115½	113	113	—1½
70	Mosr Lthr	16	16	16	+ ½
3350	Morgan Lith.	62¾	58½	62½	+2½
25	Nat Carb pf.	136	136	136	— ½
25	Nat El Pw A	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
110	do pf	96½	96½	96½	
1349	Nat Lthr	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
1375	Nat Stand	35	34½	35	+ ¼
325	No Am Car.	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ½
20	Now Ut pr pf	99	99	99	
260	do pf	8⅛	8	8	
600	Novadel Pro.	8⅞	8	8	
150	do pf	22½	22	21½	—1½
200	Omnibus	14	14	14	
2300	Oil-o-Matic	11	9⅞	9⅞	
200	PennGas&El.	19⅛	19½	19⅛	+ ⅛
45	PickEthPaprp	22⅞	22	22⅞	
100	do ctfs	14	14	14	
425	PinesWfront	52⅞	52	52⅞	
164	*Pub Service.	141	141	141	
50	*do 6% pf.	105	105	105	
462	*PubSrvnpar.	141¾	139¼	139⅝	+ ½
810	KRS Music	40	39¾	40	+ ¾
116	Quaker Oats.	182⅝	178	182½	
105	Quaker O pf.	111	110½	110½	
178	Reo Mot	21⅞	21	21½	
10350	Sangmo Elec	33	30¾	32	+1⅝
380	do pf	105½	104	104	+1
2350	*SearsRbuck	61⅞	59	61	
210	SoColPowA.	27	27	27	
100	ShafferOilpf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅛
90	SWGas&Elpf	96⅞	96½	96⅞	+ ½
35	SoCityUtilA.	32	32	32	
1695	StewrtWarnr	64	60⅜	63⅞	+2⅜
510	StudebakerMo	8	6½	8	+1½
1023	Swift & Co	118	116⅝	117½	+ ½
2325	*Swift Intl.	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
50	Thompsn(JR)	54	54	54	+ ½
1900	Un Biscuit A	50	49½	49⅝	— ⅜
16	UnPaperBrd	16	16	16	
15	*UnLt&PowA	13	13	13	— ¾
170	*do B	18	17½	17½	
444	do pf A.	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	
520	do pf B.	52½	52	52½	+ ½
7175	USGypsum.	94	90⅞	94	+1⅜
220	do pf	123	122	123	+1
160	Vesta Battery	30	29½	30	+1
4420	Wahl	15¼	13	14	+1½
425	Wolff Mfg.	4½	4½	4½	
375	Wolv Cement	7½	7	7½	+ ½
2005	Wrigley	57½	56	56	
1705	Yates Mch.	17⅞	16½	17⅞	+ ⅜
50	YelTr&CchCo	31½	31½	31½	
1120	Yellow Taxi	40	38½	39½	+ ⅛

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
34000	CC&C R 5s'27	63½	61	63¼	+3½
2000	Chi CR 1 5s'27	84½	82	84½	+1½
900	ChiRys 1 5s'27	83½	81	83½	+4½
3000	do A 5s '27.	63½	63½	63½	+4⅜
5000	do B 5s '27.	44½	44	44½	
1000	do pr mn 5s'27	43	43	43	+3
1963	Com Ed 1 5s.	103	103	103	+ ½
2000	do 5s '43.	104⅝	104⅝	105⅝	+ ⅝
14000	Col Wood 6s'42	97½	97½	97½	
5000	GLUtil 5½s'42	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	
15000	HoustG 6½'31.	104	102½	104	+1
10000	S Un Ice 6s'42	97½	97½	97½	
5000	S U Gas 6s'37	98	98	98	
2000	Swift 1 5s'44.	102⅝	101⅞	102⅝	+ ⅝
2000	Un El Lp5s'45	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
8000	UnPbSer 6s'42	97½	97½	97½	
6000	do 6s '29.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
22000	UnPbUtil6s'47	99½	98½	99	
2000	do 5½s '29.	99¼	99¼	99¼	
..	WestP&L6'42.	100	100	100	
5000	WVaCh6½'37.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+1½

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
419	Arundel	35⅝	35½	35½	
1551	B&O rts w i.	2⅜	2	2	+ ⅜
414	Com Credit.	15	14½	15	+ ⅞
249	do pf	21	20⅝	20½	— ¼
354	Cons Pow	58	57½	57⅝	
189	Cons Coal	31	29⅞	30	
90	Cont Trust.	275	267	275	+8
150	E Roll Mill.	28½	28	28¼	
182	F & Deposit.	215¼	210	215¼	+5¼
180	Houston pf.	98	96	98	+ ⅝
303	Mfrs Fin	25½	26½	25½	— ½
269	do 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	
171	M & Miners.	41½	41	41	+ ½
167	Md Casualty.	116	114⅝	116	+1
57	Mong Pow 7s	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
1067	Pa W&P	54	52½	54	+1
355	U S F & G.	302	297	300⅛	+4¼
386	Un Rys	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$16000	Un Ry 4s'49	74	73⅞	73⅞	+ ⅛
8000	do Inc 4s'49	55	54⅞	55	+ ½
4000	do 6s '49.	101	100⅞	101	
9000	Cons 4½s '54	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
7500	Sewer 4s '51	98½	98⅛	98½	— ½
1000	Elk 6⅛s '31.	100	100	100	+ ⅝
35000	WB&A 5s '41	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅞

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1145	Al Stores	13⅝	12	12⅞	+ ⅛
1647	Amer Stores.	66	64⅞	65	— ⅝
710	Dodge Br A.	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+2¼
370	F'mount Prk	10½	10	10	— ⅛
1610	In Co N A.	62⅞	61¼	62⅞	+ ⅝
1965	Leh Nav	108	105⅞	107⅞	+1⅞
4695	Les PSecCor.	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
1915	L Mark Shoes	20¼	17¼	17¼	—2¼
17300	Penn R R.	64⅝	63⅞	64⅜	+ ⅜
5510	Phil Elec.	50⅝	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
341	PhilEP rcts	16¾	16¼	16¾	
95	PhilRapTran	55	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
691	do pf	51	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
623	Phil Trac.	56½	54⅞	56	+1⅛
595	Shreve El.	21⅛	20½	21	
8432	Stanley Co.	67	64⅞	65⅜	— ⅜
5236	Un Gas Imp.	105	103¼	103⅞	+1⅞
582	Un Trac.	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅝

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$3000	AmG&E5s'07.	100⅞	100½	100⅞	+2½
23000	ConsTNJ5s33	85⅛	83⅛	84	—1⅛
35600	El&P4sctfs'45	56	55	55⅝	— ½
2000	KeyTel5s'35.	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
5000	LevN c4½s'24	99½	99⅜	99⅜	— ½
31000	PhilCo c5s51.	101¼	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
7500	PhilEP5½s72.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
41600	PhilElst5s'66.	105¼	104⅝	105	— ⅛
2900	do 5s '60.	105	104⅝	104⅝	
2500	do 5½s'53.	107	106⅝	107	
22000	SubCG&E4½s	95¼	95	95¼	
8000	UnRy4s tc '49	66½	66	66⅛	— ¼
5000	YorkRy5s'37.	96½	96¼	96½	— ⅛

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
27	Am Trust	347½	345	345	+7½
10	Ang&L P N1.	208	208	208	
9555	Bancitaly Cp.	124½	122⅛	123⅝	+1⅝
12	Bk of CalNA.	245	245	245	—3
3010	Bk of Italy.	173⅜	172⅞	173	— ½
20	Calam Sg pf	84	84	84	+1
240	Calam Sg	73½	172⅜	73½	+2
50	Calif Copper.	2.05	2.05	2.05	
5	CalifOr P pf.	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
840	Calif Pck Cp	63⅝	62½	63½	+1¼
3100	Calif Pet	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅞
19285	Cater Trac n	29¼	27	29⅝	+1⅝
55	Cst CG&Elpf	96⅞	96	96⅝	+ ⅝
133	E Bay W Apf	96½	96¼	96½	+ ⅛
1250	Emporium	30½	30	30	—1
10	Ewa Plan Co	41	41	41	— ¼
80	Fageol M pf.	6¼	6	6	+ ¼
1015	Fed Brandes.	16	15½	15¼	— ½
30	Foster & K.	12½	12½	12½	
470	Firemans F I	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	+ ⅝
100	GtWP 6% pf.	98½	97½	98	
80	GtWP pf.	103⅞	103	103⅞	+1⅞
110	Haik F&P pf	23	23	23	
55	Hale Bros St	33	33	33	
50	Haw Cm & S.	50½	50¼	50½	
70	Haw Pineap.	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
275	Hom F&M In	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
100	Honokaa Cug	3.50	3.50	3.50	
256	Honolulu C O	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅝
530	Hutch Sg P.	14	14	14	
800	Ill P G A.	34	32⅞	34	+ ⅝
290	LA G&E pf.	103½	101⅞	103½	+1⅝
1300	Magnavox	.34	.34	.34	
525	Magnin I	18	17¼	18	
15	No A Inv pf.	95	95	95	
445	No Am Oil.	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
25	Oahu Sugar.	36	36	36	
327	Olaa Sugar.	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
10	Onomea Sug.	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	—1⅜
10	Paauhau S P	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
123	Pac C Bis pf.	42	42	42	
3231	Pac G&E 1pf.	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
3246	Pac G&E	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅝
345	Pac LC 6%pf	102⅝	102	102⅝	+ ⅞
220	Pac Lt Cp.	475	465	473	+8
365	Pac T&T pf.	116	114¼	116	+1
388	Pac T&T	138	136⅜	138	+ ¼
11341	Paraf Co Inc.	64⅞	60	64⅛	+3⅛
65	Pig WW S A	23	23	23	
20	Pig'n Whis pf	16	16	16	
67	Pioneer Mill.	29¼	29	29	— ⅝
1325	Richfld Oil	19⅛	18½	18½	— ⅝
185	SF Sac RRpf	19	18	18	
92	SJ L&P prpf.	109½	107¼	109¼	+2¼
15	SJL&P6%ppf.	102	102	102	+ ¼
90	SJL&PA7%pf.	106½	106	106	
50	SJ L&Pr	56	56	56	
5	Schlesingr pf	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅝
75	Schelesingr A	22½	22½	22½	
2845	Shell U Oil.	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
10	Sher & C ppf.	93	93	93	—1
15	Sier P El pf.	90	89	89	
195	So Pac	119⅝	119¼	119¼	+2¼
135	Sperry Fl pf.	98	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
15	Sperry Fl Co	53⅞	53½	53½	
40	Sprg Val W.	102½	102½	102½	— ⅝
61	Tel Inv Cp.	27¾	27¾	27¾	
10000	Tex Con O.	.85	.65	.65	+12
4000	US Petrol	1.30	1.27½	1.27½	—.22½
1740	Un Oil Calif.	42½	41½	42	+ ½
275	Yel& Ck Cab	9	8⅞	8⅞	
220	Zelbch 6% pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	
11145	Zirbach Corp.	34⅞	33	34½	+2½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$6000	As O 6s '35.	102⅝	102½	102⅝	+ ¼
2000	Cl&HS 7s '37.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	
1000	LAG&E 6s '42.	108	108	108	
1000	Mil&L 6s '45.	97½	97½	97½	
2500	Natom 6s '35.	39	37	37	— ½
9000	PG&E 5s '42.	101¼	100⅞	101¼	
5000	PG&E 5s '55.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
1000	PG&EC5½'52.	104	104	104	
3000	PG&EB 6s'41.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
3000	Richfld 6s '41	93	91⅞	91⅞	
3000	Sper F 6s '42.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	+ ⅛
1000	UOCal 5s '31.	102¼	102¼	102¼	
2000	UOCal 6s '42.	107	107	107	
6000	WPc 5s '46.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
550	A S Aloe	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
5	A S Aloe pf.	104	104	104	+3½
100	Boyd-W Shoe	39	39	39	+ ½
3	Brown Shoe	38	38	38	+ ½
205	Bruce Lmber	35	35	35	
1	BruceLmbrpf	97	97	97	
100	BurkhartMfg	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
4	ChiRailEquip	19	19	19	—2⅝
40	CocaColaBot.	15¼	15¼	15¼	—1
365	CnLead&Zinc	12	12	12	
10	Eisenstdt pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅝
140	Elder Mfg A	65	64	64	—3
335	Ely&WDGds.	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
10	E&WDG2pf.	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
73	EmersnElpf	109	107⅝	109	+1½
17	FirstNBank	275	275	275	
60	FultnIronWks	12	12	12	— ¾
300	GBI-MticMin	.35	.35	.35	
290	HamltnBShoe	33½	33½	33½	— ½
270	HuttigSsh&D	25	24	25	+1
15	HuttigS&Dpf	98	97	98	+1½
125	HydrlcPrsBrk	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
25	HydrlcPBrpf	74	74	74	—1
595	Int Shoe	195	190	195	+3½
51	Int Shoe pf.	110	109	109½	
130	JohansnBrSh	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
82	MaloneyElpf	101¼	100¼	101¼	+1¼
10	MissValTrst	290	290	290	
895	Mo-IllStrs.	14½	13⅝	14½	+ ¾
25	Mo-IllStrspf	109½	109½	109½	+1½
256	MoPrtldCmnt	41¼	41	41	
256	MoPrtCmntpp	38½	38	38	—1
132	NBkofCom	152	150	152	
300	Nat Candy	107	105	105½	— ½
360	Pdigo-WShoe	37	36½	36⅞	+ ½
88	PWvelce&FA	32	31	32	
150	Rice-StixDG.	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅞
15	Rce-StxDG1p.	108	108	108	—2
12	StLouisCarp	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
10	StLouisIndPk	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
1177½	StLPubSer.	30½	26	30½	+4⅛
343	S-V-Barney.	18½	18	18½	—1
95	Sheffield Stl	27	26⅞	27	
50	SAcid&Sulphr	36	36	36	—4
184	SwBellTelpf	117¼	116⅝	117	
80	WabashTelpf	105½	105	105½	+ ½
100	Wagner Elec	32¼	31½	32¼	— ⅝
10	Wagner El pf	88	88	88	
707	WWaltke&Co	77½	70	77½	+4½
4	WWltke&Cp.	111½	111½	111½	—1

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$3000	HstnOil6½s	103½	103½	103½	
500	StLCar6s	100	100	100	
11000	StL&Sbgm5s	88	87	88	+1½
14000	ScullinStl6s	100	100	100	
32000	UnRailwys4s.	84	81½	83¼	+1¾
21000	UnRlwys4scd	83	81¼	83	+2

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
420	Abitibi	95¼	94	95¼	— ¼
615	Asbestos	23	23¼	23	+1
525	do pf	88	87	87⅞	+ ⅛
568	Atlan Sugar.	26½	25	25⅞	+1¼
409	Bell Tel	148¼	147	148½	+1½
18489	Brazilian	163¼	158⅝	162	
130	BE Steel 1 pf	23½	22	22	—2
870	do 2 pf	2	1½	1½	
2155	Brompton	36½	32¼	35	+2⅝
690	Can Cement.	146⅝	145	146	—2
118	do pf	118¾	118⅝	118⅝	—1⅛
1619	Can Ind Alc.	31⅝	31	31½	+ ⅜
511	Can Stmsh pf	90	89¼	89¼	+ ¼
991	Cons Smelt's.	228	223	226	—1
605	Dom Bridge.	178	175½	178	— ½
123	Dom Glass	117½	117	117½	+ ½
228	Dom Textile.	115½	113	115	+2¼
205	Laurentide	94½	94	94	+1½
3188	Massey-Har.	36⅝	35¼	36½	+1
1165	Mont Power.	83	81	82	— ¼
1308	Quebec Pwr.	265	252	258⅝	—5¼
7241	Shawinigan.	80	75⅞	76½	—3½
176	Spanish R pf.	115¼	114	115¼	+1⅛
422	Steel of Can.	134	132½	132⅝	— ⅝
239	Twin City	51	50	51	—3
887	Wayagamack	62	61	62	+3
	BANKS				
156	Can Nat'nale	170	169½	170	+2
38	Commerce	261¼	260	261¼	+1½
76	Montreal	306	303	306	+4
70	Nova Scotia.	341	339½	340	
167	Royal	289	285	285	—4

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$107000	Can WL'31.	101.00	101.00	101.00	+.05
5400	Can VicL'27.	100.20	100.20	100.20	+.05
110000	do '33	104.50	104.40	104.45	+.06
517000	do '34	103.25	103.00	103.20	+.05
4400	do '37	107.95	107.95	107.95	+.25
2050	Renewals'27.	100.10	100.10	100.10	
12400	Refund'g'43.	103.05	102.95	103.05	—.10
2000	do '44	98.25	98.20	98.20	—.40
11500	Quebec Ry.	100	100	100	

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net
650	Bolsa Chica.	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
119	Bway Det St.	100	99½	99½	—1¼
40	Cit Natl	440	440	440	
5	Farmers&Mer	440	440	440	
672	First Natl	477½	415	415	—60
10	Foster & Klei	12¾	12½	12½	
230	Gilmore Oil.	4	3½	4	
370	Globe G&Mlg	58	57	57½	+1½
20	Goodyr T&R.	97¾	97	97	+1⅜
2900	Holly Devel.	1.72½	1.55	1.57	+.07
34	Home Service	62	60	62	—1
374	LAG&El pf.	103¼	102	103¼	+1
3456	L A Inv	2.62½	2.52	2.52	+.06
200	Mascot Oil.	1.30	1.30	1.30	
10	Moreld Mtr f	3	3	3	
65	Mort Guar	145	145	145	
10	Pac Fin pf.	104	104	104	
100	Pac Lt 6% pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
11	Pac Mut Life	800	800	800	
5	Pac Natl Bk.	137½	137½	137½	
104	Piggly Wigg.	23¼	23	23	
15320	Rich Oil	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
420	Rio Grande.	15⅝	15	15½	
75	Sec T&S Bk.	460	460	460	
3252	So Cal Edis.	35⅝	35½	35½	
846	So Cal 6% pf	26	26	26	— ½
643	So Cal 7% pf	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
220	Stand Eng.	1½	1½	1½	
600	Sun Realty	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
10	Un Bk & Tr.	210	209	210	

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
10	Aetna Rubber	20	20	20	+1
50	Allen Indust.	10	10	10	
100	do pf	31	31	31	
1817	Am Multigr.	25	23⅜	25	+1⅛
150	Am Shipbldg.	96	95	95	— ½
145	Bessemer L.	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
351	Buckeye Incu	48⅜	46½	48½	+2
970	Byers Mach A	41	40	40⅝	+1⅛
21	C Alloy S pf.	108	108	108	
2669	City Ice & F.	31⅛	30	31½	+1½
20	Clev-C Iron.	87	87	87	+1½
35	Clev E I 6 pf.	111	111	111	+ ½
797	Clev Ry	102¾	102½	102¾	+ ¾
209	Clev Secur pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
50	Clev Stone	63	62	62	—1
104	Clev Trust	300	300	300	
20	Clev W Mills	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
80	Elec Controlr.	66¼	66	66	— ¾
314	Elyria Iron.	62	60	62	+1
75	Faultless Rub	42	42	42	
20	Fed Knit Mls	29½	29½	29½	— ½
35	Firestone T.	136	135½	135½	—1
25	do 6% pf.	105	105	105	+ ½
154	do 7% pf.	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
50	Gabriel Snub.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+7⅞
100	Goodyear T.	51½	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅞
20	Grasselli C.	132	132	132	— ⅞
157	do pf	107⅞	107½	107½	
27	Guardian Tr.	340	335	340	+5
50	Halle Br pf.	101	101	101	
10	Hanna MA pf	67½	67½	67½	+1½
50	Harbauer	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅝
15	Harris-Seyb'd	28¾	28¾	28¾	
50	Indust Rayon	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅝
20	Interlake SS.	119	119	119	—1
340	Jaeger Mach.	30¼	30	30¼	+1⅜
340	Kaynee	27	26⅝	27	
40	Met Pav'g Bk	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
224	Miller R pf.	99⅜	98	99	— ¼
90	Natl Refining	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
1796	Natl Tile	34	33	34	+1
60	1900 Washer.	26½	26½	26½	
15	NOP&L 6% pf	83	83	83	
45	Ohio Bell pf.	110	109	110	+2
481	Ohio Brass B	82	82	82	
41	do pf	105½	105½	105½	
50	Otis Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¾
720	Paragon Ref.	9⅜	8	9⅜	+ ½
674	Richman Br.	223½	214½	223	+8½
700	Riv R Paper.	8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
940	Selberl'g Rub	28⅜	27⅝	27⅝	—1
947	Sherwin-W	61	58	61	+4⅞
217	do pf	106¼	105¼	106¼	+ ⅝
70	Smallwood S.	36	35	35	
20	Sta Tex A pf	45	45	45	— ½
2182	Telling-B V.	48¼	43⅜	47	+3½
155	Thompson PA	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅝
25	Toledo-EP pf.	115	115	115	—1
65	Trumb-C pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
1664	Trumbull Stl.	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
825	do pf	85	83¼	84¼	+1⅜
100	Union Metal.	43	42⅜	43	+1
62	*Un Mtgeal pf	80¼	80	80	—1½
25	Un Trust	279	279	279	—6

*Ex-dividend.

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
2593	Am L Mach n.	106	100	105⅞	+5⅝
6453	Am L M rts.	1½	1	1⅜	
1244	Am Products.	28	25½	27⅝	+2½
8271	Am Roll Mill	61	53	61	+8½
118	Am R Mill pf	112⅝	112	112⅝	+1
58	Am S M pf.	16½	16½	16½	—2
652	Am Th B A.	12	11⅛	12	+1
10	Baldwin	205	203	205	+11
35	Baldwin pf	110	110	110	
971	Buckeye Inc.	49	46⅝	49	+3
225	Burger Bros.	20	18½	18½	
50	Burger Br pf	57	57	57	— ¼
702	Byers Mach.	41	40	41	+2½
10	Cham C Papl	117½	117½	117½	—7½
182	Carey (Phil).	210	205⅜	210	—5
50	Carey (P) pf	126	125	125	+4
2	Cham Fib pf	107	107	107	+2
172	Churngold	40⅞	39	40⅞	+3⅞
496	Cint Car Co	25	24½	25	+ ½
359	Cin Gas Elec.	99	98⅜	99	+ ½
30	C No T P.	320	320	320	— ½
10	C No T P pf.	108	108	108	+2½
3	Cin Post T pf	91	91	91	—2
341	Cin Street Ry	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅝
19	Cin Sub B T.	103		103	1
684	City Ice&Fuel	31¼	29⅞	31½	+2
46	Coca Cola A.	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ¼
61	Cooper n pf.	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	+ ⅛
6	C Ry P&L 1st	103½	103½	103½	
2607	Eagle Pich L	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
40	Early & D pf	109	109	109	—1½
41	Fleischmann pf	125	125	125	
1	First Nat Bk	344	344	344	
10	Globe Wern.	89	89	89	+1
175	Gibson Art	39⅞	38½	39½	— ⅝
346	Hobart Mfg.	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	— ⅜
120	Jaeger Mach	33	33	33	+1
6	Johnston P pf	100	100	100	—1¼
33	Kahns 1st pf	106¼	105	105½	—4½
10	Kahns Par A	44	44	44	
1960	Kodel Rad A	30	22	30	+8⅝
515	Kroger	120	118½	120	—5½
20	Lunkenheim.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
10	Mead P&P pf	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
109	Nash Co	120	117½	117½	—3
232	Ohio B Tel.	109⅞	109	109⅞	+1⅞
1376	Paragon	9⅞	8⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
25	Paragon pf	85	85	85	
1316	Proc & Gam.	195¼	194	194	— ¾
25	Pro&G 6% pf	110⅞	110⅝	110⅝	+ ⅛
67	Pure Oil 6 pf	100¼	100	100¼	— ¼
37	Pure Oil 8 pf	112½	112	112½	+13½
60	Seymore-H.	30½	30½	30½	
2	Second Natl Bk	220	220	220	4
56	U S Can	46	44½	46	+2½
5	U S Can pf	99	99	99	—1
101	U S Play C.	97½	97¼	97¼	— ¼
19	U S Pr & Lith	63⅜	63	63⅜	+3⅜
20	U S Pr & L pf	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅜
250	U S Shoe	7½	7	7½	+ ½
70	U S Shoe pf.	35½	35	35½	—4⅞
214	Whitaker P.	60	58	59	+1
29	Whitak P pf	100	100	100	

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
90	A W Glass pf	105	105	105	+1
475	A W G Mch.	30	36	38	— ⅝
25	do pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
15134	Ark Nat Gas.	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅝
100	Blaw-Knox	73	73	73	+1
225	Carnegie Met.	12	12	12	
50	Citizens Trac	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
45	Col G & Elec.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅝
50	Devonian Oil.	10	10	10	— ½
200	Dixie G&Util.	8¼	8	8¼	
320	Har-Wlk	151	150	150	
51	do pf	110	110	110	
600	Houston Gulf	9	9	9	
50	J&L Stl pf.	120	119½	120	
2213	Lone Star Gas	43¼	43⅜	43¼	
365	Nat Fireproof	8¾	8¼	8¼	+1¼
890	do pf	24¼	23½	24	+ ½
485	Okla Gas ctfs	22⅝	22	22	
50	Pgh O & Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
435	Pgh Pl Glass.	232½	230	232½	+2½
350	Pgh Sc&Bolt.	38	37½	38	
100	Pgh Stl Fdy.	27	27	27	—1
30	Salt Crk Oil.	6¼	6¼	6¼	
246	Stand Sani	81	80	81	
12	do pf	118	118	118	
45	Union Stl Cst	35	34½	35	+ ¼
35	W Pen Ry pf	100	100	100	+ ½
236	West Airbke.	180	178½	179	+1
374	Westhse Elec.	82½	80	82¼	+4¼
10	Am Vit Pr pf	92	92	92	— ⅛
4	Bk of Sec Sav	98	98	98	+8
80	Ex Nat Bank	90	88	90	+1

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
2000	Pg Coal db 5s	99½	99¼	99½	+ ¼

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Amal Sug	1½	1½	1½	
Amal Sug pf	70	72	72	+2
Ideal Cem	83	83	83	+2
Ideal Cem pf	109½	109½	109½	
Holly Sug	36½	36	36¼	+1¼
Holly Sug pf	83	83	83	
Grt West Sug	120⅞	116	116	—2¼
Grt West Sug pf	120½	120¼	120¼	
Mtn Sts T&T	137⅞	137½	137½	+ ¼
Nev Cal ....N	24	24	24	—2
Nev Cal pf	98½	98¼	98⅞	½
Holly Oil	5	5	5	
Hump Corp	7½	7	7	—2
Mtn Prod	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
New Brad	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Salt Crk Cons	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Salt Crk Prod	28½	27⅞	28	— ⅛

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Net chg
Colo Hgys 5s	105	105	105	
Denv W 4½ Op'28	100	100	100	
Denc School 5s	105	105	105	
Denv Tr C5s '50	68	68	68	—1
DG&E 1st&GM 5s	99	99	99	
DG&E 1st&Rsf 5s	98	98	98	
Nev Cal E Crp5s'56	92	92	92	—7
Nev Cal E C6% deb	98	98	98	+7

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
150	Aro Dry	27¾	27¼	27¼	
648	Bohn Al	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	— ¼
1325	C G Sprg	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
300	Cont Mot	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
210	Davega	48	47	47	+1
55	Det Edison.	148	144	148	+4½
100	Fed Truck.	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
1811	FordMotCan	554	495	540	+50
200	Gen Motors.	206	206	206	+9
485	Gen Necess.	3	3	3	
5084	Hall Lamp.	8	7½	7⅝	— ¼
60	Houseman	30½	30	30	—1
80	Mot Wheel.	24	24	24	
3765	Packard Mot	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
1146	Paige-Det	13	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
60	Parker Rust	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
1796	Reo Mot	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
150	Timken Axle	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
15	do pf	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
110	Truscon Stl.	24	24	24	
300	UnionMtgepf.	90	90	90	—5
700	Wilcox Units	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
325	WolvPortCmt	7⅞	7	7⅞	

ISLAND CREEK CO. JUNE PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH

The month of June registered a new high mark of production for the Island Creek Coal Company, perhaps exceeding 700,000 tons, or at the rate of almost 8,500,000 tons per annum.

Although the strike of the union miners in the bituminous fields has continued since April 1 there has been hardly a quotable change in the market price of soft coal.

The non-union mines plus a drawing down of about 2,000,000 tons a week from surplus stocks, have been able to supply the demand.

Prior to the strike there had been accumulated about 75,000,000 tons, and since April this stock has been reduced to about 45,000,000 tons, compared with a normal stock of about 25,000,000 tons.

So long as the non-union mines together with a small appropriation from reserves have been able to supply consumers there has been manifested no anxiety over future supplies.

COMMODITY PRICES ARE RISING AGAIN

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 commodities for the last several weeks compared with the monthly average since December last, the low of January, 1922, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

	Index number	Purchase pwr.
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—January (low)	138	72.5
1924—Yearly average	149.3	66.0
1925—Yearly average	159.2	62.8
1926—Yearly average	151.3	66.1
1927—January average	145.5	68.7
February average	143.0	69.9
March average	140.7	71.1
April average	140.0	71.4
May average	140.0	71.5
June, week ended July 1	138.7	72.0
June average	139.6	71.6
July, week ended July 8	139.9	71.5
July, week ended July 15	140.5	71.1

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	4½%	4%
Commercial paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Customers' loans	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Collateral loans	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Year money	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4½
Four to six months		4½@4¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	56⅛c	56⅛c
Bar silver in London	26d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$70,000,000	$503,000,000
Year ago today	70,000,000	
Balances	38,000,000	92,000,000
Year ago today	38,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	36,588,312	98,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3⅜@3¼
60 days	3⅜@3¼
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3⅝@3⅜
5 months	4 @3⅞
6 months	4 @3⅞

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Budapest	6%
Boston	4	Calcutta	6
Cleveland	4	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	4	Helsingfors	7½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	8
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	4	Paris	5
Philadelphia	4	Prague	5½
Richmond	4	Riga	7
St. Louis	4	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	6
Berlin	6	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85¼	$4.85 7-32	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅜	4.85 19-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¼	.0391	.193
Belgium—belga	.1390½	.1390	.139
Italy—lira	.0542	.0543	.193
Germany—mark	.2376½	.2373½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1408	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2673	.2672	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0253	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0132¼	.0133	.193
Holland—florin	.4006	.4002½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1762½	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2583	.2583	.268
Poland—zloty	.1150	.1120	.193
Port'gal—escudo	.05	.0500	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0061	.0061⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1709	.1711	.193
Sweden—krona	.2679	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925	.1924⅜	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol.	.4931	.4900	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6275	.6237½	*
India—rupee	.3618	.3612	.4866
Japan—yen	.4705	.4718⅜	.4985
Phil Islnrs—peso	.4950	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5612	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4251	.4250	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1182	.1180	.3245
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9791	.9791	.9733
Peru—pound	3.75	3.75	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9888	.99	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1905	.1905	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅞	.9985⅛	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4287½	.4262½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by B. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co	..	12
Arkwright Mills	12	..
Barnard Mfg Co	..	35
Border City Mfg Co	..	32
Bourne Mills	68	..
Chace Mills	2	5
Charlton Mills	..	110
Carnell Mills	65	..
Davis Mills	..	68
Davol Mills	20	..
Flint Mills	..	91
Granite Mills	..	6
Laurel Lake Mills, com	12	..
Lincoln Mfg Co	..	60
Luther Mfg Co	..	112
Merchants Mfg Co	..	47
Narragansett Mills	..	40
Nonquit Spinning Co	..	34
Pilgrim Mills	..	135
Richard Borden Mfg Co	..	35
Sagamore Mfg Co	..	135
Shove Mills	14	..
Stafford Mills	..	25
Stevens Mfg Co	105	..
Troy Woolen and Cotton Co	120	..
Union Cotton Mfg Co	..	83
Wampanoag Mills	..	25
Weetamoe Mills	..	15

M. A. HANNA INCOME

Report of M. A. Hanna Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, shows net income of $325,125 after interest, depreciation, depletion and federal taxes, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 7 per cent and 8 per cent preferred to 23 cents a share earned on 291,844 shares of no-par common, compared with $33,749 or 30 cents a share earned on 111,994 shares of 7 per cent preferred in the preceding quarter. For the first six months of 1927, net income was $358,875 after above charges, equal to $3.20 a share on 111,994 shares of 7 per cent preferred.

ICE INDUSTRY NINTH IN SIZE

CHICAGO, July 13—Ice industries in the United States now have invested capital of $900,000,000, according to a survey announced today by Leslie C. Smith, secretary of the National Association of Ice Industries. The manufacture and sale of artificial ice already is ninth among great industries of the nation. Yearly sales are more than $300,000,000. Manufacturing plants number 6500.

LEATHER CALL IS BRISK WITH PRICES STRONG

Most Kinds Well Sold Up—Union Sole Higher—Offal Stocks Scarce

The leather markets show firmness, with a brisk demand and well sold-up conditions, particularly in the medium and lower grades.

Cut sole has been a feature in the new business booked within the last 10 days.

Offal, both oak and union tanned, is very strong, with floor stocks sold down to small lots. Shoe manufacturers are buying upper leather actively. To sum up, all staple leathers are firm in price, with warehouse stocks limited in quantity.

Oak sole tanners are firm in their offerings, as packer hide conditions still rule against leather producers. Tannery run, standard tannage, sold last week at 50c flat, with some of less repute bringing 49c to 48c.

Offal In Short Supply

Prime country hide backs are moving well at 47 to 45c Finder's bends are strong at 68 to 65c, with clear scoured bends listed at 80c. Oak offal is in short supply, double shoulders now selling at 43 to 41c.

Single shoulders are moving at 37 to 35c. Bellies sell freely, car lots at 30c. Selected heads are strong at 19c, with an occasional lot obtainable at 18 to 17c.

Union sole leather tanners have added another fraction to prices, and stocks on hand are practically down to bare floors. Packer steer backs are selling at 49 to 48c, all weights. Country hide backs are scarce at 44 to 43c. Union bends are offered at 58c.

The Boston market is well sold out on union offal. Single shoulders often are quoted at 36 to 34c. Bellies are lively at 27c, car lots. Heads are bringing 18 to 17c with stocks small.

Upper leathers are having a steady daily demand, but buyers are operating cautiously as the belief is general that prices are at their peak. Calfskin tanners report an inproving call for black and tans in the heavier weight, with a noticeable inquiry for skins adapted to ladies' winter footwear.

Calfskins Firm

Prices are firm, though not on a level with other upper stock used in men's shoes. Standard tannages of chrome plump weight skins are selling at 46 to 44c, but the aniline finished skins bring 54 to 50c.

Side upper leather tanners are holding firmly at late established rates. The better selections of chrome sides, black and tans, are listed at 34 to 32c. The medium grade is about 30c. Cheaper leather is scarce.

The complete lack of the well-known line of cheap elk sides has forced buyers to take the medium selections which are quoted around 28c. This shortage has improved the demand for bark and combination sides which stock is moving at 28 to 24c, and even less for the lower grades.

The demand for shoe splits is good, but here also stocks are low and prices very firm. Chrome colored black splits are quoted in the better grade at 15 to 13c. Flexible splits are active and firm, the heavier selections selling at 24 to 20c. Seconds are o btainable at 17 to 12c.

The Patent Leather Market

Japanners of patent leather are booking new business on the grades available below the top selections. Prices on the selected chrome stock are quoted at 50c to 48c. Mediums are 40c to 38c. A third-grade is obtainable at 36c to 32c.

The demand for glazed kid is active, with an upward trend expected. The better sections of black and plain colors are quoted at 70c to 65c. Grades from 50c down to 35c are active, with the cheaper asortments well sold up. Kid sells around 25c and under, and is very scarce.

The shoe business is active in spots, especially on grades ranging in price from $3 down. The call for ladies' shoes has assumed some activity, but there seems to be an element of caution that restricts volume deals.

Lines of ladies' Biarritz braided sandals, European manufacture, have had an extraordinary sale and, in a way, detracted the attention of buyers from the domestic product. However, their oddity is so conspicuous that it is thought unlikely that such styles will ever become a menace to the established styles now on the market. Extreme novelty footwear is practically passé.

CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, net profit of $220,274, after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, equivalent to $2.31 a share earned on 95,064 shares, compared with $210,277, or $2.21 a share on 94,994 shares in the preceding quarter and $248,141, or $2.35 a share on 105,207 shares outstanding in the second quarter of 1926. Net profit for the first six months of 1927 totaled $430,552 after the above charges equal to $4.53 a share on 95,064 shares, compared with $447,287, or $4.25 a share on 105,207 shares in the first half of the previous year.

DOMINION STEEL COMPANY

MONTREAL—When application was made by the National Trust Company at Halifax for appointment of the Royal Trust Company as liquidator for the Dominion Steel Corporation, a stay was granted until Aug. 2 in order to allow of a hearing of an appeal by the management of the Dominion Steel Corporation against the order of Judge Chisholm placing Dominion Steel in liquidation. If any other parties in the meantime attempt to place Dominion Steel in bankruptcy or have it wound up, the Royal Trust Company will be given authority as liquidator by court.

GOODRICH EARNINGS GAIN

NEW YORK, July 18—"Earnings are running ahead of last year," said B. G. Work, president of B. F. Goodrich Company, sailing on the Majestic. "Unit volume sales are also ahead of a year ago. Big reductions were made in the first six months of last year in tire prices, so that the last six months of this year it will be easier to make an increase in dollar volume. From the present outlook I expect tire prices and prices of crude rubber to remain around these levels."

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS BONDS

F. J. Lisman & Co. are offering $650,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Co. first mortgage 50-year 7 per cent gold bonds, extended at 6 per cent which are dated February 1, 1877, and were due June 1, 1927 but extended to June 1, 1932. Of the total issue there is authorized and outstanding $950,000, of which $300,000 were extended by the bondholders and $650,000 are represented by this offering.

GOOD ELECTRICAL BUSINESS

Business in the electrical industry continues at a fairly steady rate, sales comparing favorably with this time last year. Outstanding orders for the week reported by the Electrical World include a 160,000-kilowatt tandem compound steam-turbo-generator and another for two 40,000-kilowatt frequency changes, all for the New York Edison Company.

ELECTRIC AUTO LITE COMPANY

Electric Auto Lite Company and subsidiaries for six months ended June 30, 1927, had a profit of $1,819,905 after expenses, interest, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $1,201,377 in the like period of 1926. June 30 quarter profit was $1,043,956, compared with $530,653 in the second quarter of 1926.

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PRAIRIE PIPE LINE OUTLOOK

Expect 1927 Net to Exceed Last Year—Strong Financial Position

Earnings of Prairie Pipe Line Company so far in 1927 have been well ahead of those of a year ago, based on shipments for the last six months. Indications are that 1927 results will exceed the $17.83 a share earned in 1926 on the 810,000 shares of stock. This does not include profits of Pure Oil Line Company, a subsidiary which earned the equivalent of $1.60 a share last year.

The big production of crude oil has proved a boom to companies situated like Prairie. With its large trunk and gathering line capacity, it has been able to handle increasing business and profits have naturally expanded, as transportation rates remained unchanged.

Prairie shipped 31,668,599 barrels of crude in the first half of 1927, a gain of about 22 per cent over the 25,937,479 barrels shipped in the corresponding 1926 period. June shipments averaged 183,518 barrels daily, the highest daily since September, 1922.

The largest pipe line system in the world, Prairie operates trunk and gathering lines in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, covering the important producing areas of the Mid-Continent territory. Its lines extend from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes. It recently completed a 200-mile line from Panhandle, Tex., to Ringling, Okla., which will be in complete operation soon.

The company reported a strong financial condition at the end of 1926. Current assets totaled $49,759,935 and current liabilities $2,117,751, a ratio of better than 23 to 1. Net working capital was $47,642,184. Cash, investments and accounts receivable totaled $47,992,003, a gain of $4,347,107 over the preceding year. Property account was carried at $90,066,948, up $2,455,951. Surplus was increased by $7,984,033 to total of $31,955,936.

Prairie raised its dividend last March to $2.50 a share quarterly, from $2 previously.

The high for the stock so far in 1927 was 185, and low was 132, with current quotation around 179.

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE BONDS

A public offering will be made this week of $20,000,000 of Detroit International Bridge Company securities. The financing will take the form of two issues—$12,000,000 25-year first mortgage sinking fund 6½ per cent gold bonds and $8,000,000 25-year participating sinking fund 7 per cent gold debentures. A banking syndicate headed by Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc., will make the offering, and associated with them will be W. R. Compton & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.; the Dominion Securities Corporation of Toronto; the Marine Trust Company, Buffalo; the Fifth-Third-Union Company, Cincinnati; Bond & Goodwin & Tucker, Inc.; Royal Securities Corporation, and McLeod, Young & Weir.

NEBRASKA PROSPECTS GOOD

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18—Hale Holden, president of the Burlington, here with Vice-President Burnham and other executives, says crop prospects in Nebraska are better than anywhere else, with the winter wheat safe and corn promising a record yield. In Iowa and Illinois crops have made slow progress because of dry conditions. The Burlington has started moving some winter wheat, but does not expect the big rush until the harvesting is ended, when threshing and marketing will start.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR PROFIT

Texas Gulf Sulphur net income in June, after depreciation and federal taxes but before depletion, is understood to have been about $1,000,000, bringing total net income for the second quarter to $3,200,000, or $1.25 a share on 2,540,000 shares of common, compared with 2,854,631 after depreciation and federal taexs but before depletion, or $1.12 a common share, in the quarter ended March 31. The second quarter was the largest quarter in the company's history.

MARQUETTE OIL LISTING

DETROIT, July 18—Detroit Stock Exchange has approved the application of Marquette Oil Corporation to list voting trust certificates representing $6,165,169 common, par $10. The company is at present a holding company for the Gladys Belle Oil Company, but it is intended the Marquette Corporation shall become the operating company as soon as stock of the Gladys Belle Oil Company has been fully exchanged.

McCRORY STORES PROFIT

McCrory Stores Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, 1927, net profit of $944,118 after expenses, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to $1.77 a share earned on 455,859 shares of no par Class B and common, compared with $767,175 or $1.52 a share on the combined 455,496 shares of Class B and common in the first six months of 1926.

AMERICAN CHICLE PROFIT

American Chicle Company for the six months ended June 30, 1927, reports net profit of $752,468 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on 7 per cent prior preference and 6 per cent preferred, to $3.33 a share earned on 186,595 shares of no-par common, compared with $620,726, or $2.63 a share on the common in first half of 1926.

TO EXHIBIT ENGLISH LOCOMOTIVE

The most powerful type of locomotive ever built for an English railroad and capable of a speed of 80 miles an hour, will be sent over to Baltimore, Md., from London, Eng., by the Great Western Railway of England, to be one of the many locomotive exhibits at the Baltimore & Ohio Centenary and Pageant to be held in Baltimore, Sept. 24-Oct. 8.

WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS

White Rock Mineral Springs Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1927, net profit of $543,699 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $468,475 in the similar period of 1926. Net profit for June 30 quarter $328,386 after above charges, compared with 292,831 in the second quarter of 1926.

WALTER J. WESTON

Chartered Accountant

Bank of Nova Scotia Building

Saskatoon, Sask.

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Business and Birds

(From the Portland Oregonian)

Portland, Ore.

THAT supposedly heartless giant, modern industry, has turned aside in modern Portland for a bird's nest.

Concrete forms have been handled as carefully as though they were nitroglycerin, steel girders have swung aside, pneumatic hammers have been muffled, costly time has been sacrificed—all that two venturesome robins who built their home in an ill-advised spot might have a fair chance to rear their family of three.

Robins and nest were discovered three weeks ago by George Wentworth of Wentworth & Irwin, Inc., while he was inspecting the new building the firm is erecting at East First and Oregon Streets.

During a month's lull in the building operations, while the concrete walls were "seasoning," the birds had built their nest on a projecting girder, designed to support a huge crane.

Mr. Wentworth was able to dislodge the anxious mother from the nest long enough to discern three small blue eggs.

The upshot was the issuance of probably one of the strangest orders in the history of building construction. It was, in effect:

"Two robins are nesting on the crane girder in the main bay. Any man who intentionally molests them or causes them to leave their nest can draw his time."

That was three weeks ago. A week later, while men were carefully removing heavy concrete forms a foot away, the eggs hatched out. Since then, ironwork has been installed with especially deadened pneumatic riveters.

Strange. threatening feet have come close to the nest, but never touched it. And the two robins have stuck steadfastly on, feeding and rearing their family.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Carolyn S. Foster, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
T. J. Tindall, Duquesne, Pa.
Mrs. T. J. Tindall, Duquesne, Pa.
Sarabelle Tindall, Duquesne, Pa.
William Tindall, Duquesne, Pa.
Henry I. Tindall, Duquesne, Pa.
John E. Pippert, Sterling, Ill.
Harry H. Kinneard, Harrisburg, Pa.
James C. Kyle, New York City.
Mrs. Barbara Kyle, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Elizabeth Law, Detroit, Mich.
O. B. Law, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. May Brown, Boonville, N. Y.
Graham Brown, Boonville, N. Y.
Mrs. Annie Brown, New York City.
Miss Grace A. A. Brown, New York City.
Miss Edla W. Spofford, Georgetown, Mass.
Mrs. Grace Banks Sammon, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Lydia A. Reckford, Bel Air, Md.
Mrs. William H. West, Baltimore, Md.
Evelyn R. Fitzgerald, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. H. B. Wirst, Cincinnati, O.
J. Frank Jones, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Melcenia J. Calhoun, Chicago, Ill.
Sarah J. Curry, New York City.
Thomas A. Curry, New York City.
Louise A. Nichols, Portland, Me.
Helen L. Nichols, Portland, Me.
Albert W. Tolman Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Beulah B. Davis, Detroit, Mich.
Robert Warren Davis, Detroit, Mich.
Evelyn Dalzell, Chicago, Ill.
Maud H. Tefft, Bangor, Me.
Subert Turbyfill, Webb City, Okla.

CANADIAN FREIGHT TRAFFIC

Freight traffic on Canadian railroads the week ended July 9 totaled 62,628 carloads compared with 51,620 the week before and 59,399 a year ago. Receipts from connections were 32,426 carloads compared with 33,677 the previous week and 34,313 a year ago.

FEDERATED METALS PROFIT

Federated Metals Corporation reports for the six months ended May 31, 1927 profit of $10,732 after interest and depreciation, contrasted with net loss of $729,729 in the corresponding period of previous year. The company has outstanding 246,043 no-par shares.

Only Two Weeks to Enter Golf Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 18

ONLY two weeks remain in which entries can be filed for this year's United States amateur golf championship, which will be played at the Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Aug. 22 to 27. Entries are being sent to the office of the United States Golf Association, 110 West Forty-second Street, New York. On July 30 the list will close.

Those who qualified for match play in the last three national tournaments are eligible without question, but all others must submit with their entry application a certified statement showing that their handicap on the Calkins handicap system is not over 3, along with their competitive record for the last two years.

LARCHMONT RACES HAVE RECORD ENTRY

193 Yachts Listed—Gamecock, Clio and Typhoon Win

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 18—The annual race week of the Larchmont Yacht Club began Saturday with 193 yachts crossing the starting line, a record fleet. The largest ones to start were the New York Yacht Club 40-footers, in which the winner was the Typhoon, with Mistral second and Marilee third. The 50-footers did not start.

The racing began with a good southwest breeze blowing, but later in the afternoon, following a northwest squall, the breeze flattened out and conditions became decidedly fluky.

The race in the R Class was won by Gamecock, with Bob-Kat second and Yankee third, and the six-meter class, in which 17 started, was won by Clio, the former Clytie, one of the older division.

Atrocia, the new six-meter designed by C. Sherman Hoyt, which carries a new style sail plan, her mast well aft, made her first start, but finished among the trailers. At first glance, it is hard to tell whether the Atrocia is going ahead or astern, but conditions were too uncertain to give the new boat a fair test. The summary:

NEW YORK Y. C. 40-FOOTERS—Course 13¼ Miles

Name and Owner:	Elapsed time h.	m.	s.
Typhoon, Charles Smithers	5	02	37
Mistral, W. B. Bell	5	03	22
Marilee, E. I. Cudahy	5	05	32

CLASS R—Course 9¾ Miles

	h.	m.	s.
Gamecock, Walter Bowes	3	59	21
Bob-Kat, R. B. Meyer	4	01	52
Yankee, J. Walker	4	01	57
Fifi, G. P. Granbery	4	02	58
Alarum, Hamilton Hitt	4	03	40
Puffin, J. S. Morgan	4	07	55
Dores, C. L. Farrand	4	08	25

INTERNATIONAL SIX METER CLUBS—Course 7½ Miles

	h.	m.	s.
Clio, H. M. Curtiss	4	09	05
Hawk, A. E. Luders Jr.	4	12	28
Freida, C. F. Havemeyer	4	13	13
Priscilla, Johnston DeForest	4	14	09
Bally Hoo, N. S. Corwin	4	15	03
Heron, Frank Hekma	4	15	31
Lea, F. E. R. Nichols	4	16	19
Tien Hoa, Giuseppe Cosolich	4	20	20
Roulette, J. S. Carreau	4	23	24
Eaumonok, Louis Kenedy Jr.	4	23	53
Grebe, E. T. Irwin	4	22	39
Montauk, H. C. Hall	4	24	00
Atrocia, Maxwell and Hoyt	4	24	12
Picaro, Harold Tobey	4	25	12
Romany, A. J. Barzarghi	forced out		
Clytie, H. B. Plant	withdrew		
Dauphin, J. M. Hoyt	withdrew		

QUIET VISIT BRINGS 4000 TO SEE JONES

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland, July 18 (AP)—R. T. Jones Jr. yesterday made a golfing pilgrimage to this little town across the bay from St. Andrews, where he won the British open title Saturday.

He planned it as a quiet visit to the old home of Stewart Maiden, the professional after whose game he patterned his play as a boy. But the trip turned out to be a triumphant journey of the champion to one of the most famous golfing districts in all this land of golf.

The crowd which gathered at the Carnoustie links, where Maiden used to play as a boy, numbered 4000 at the start of a friendly exhibition—a four-ball match and three local amateurs, R. B. Cant, J. R. Hosie and J. D. Little and swelled as the match progressed.

BALTIMORE POLICE WIN

BALTIMORE, Md., July 18 (Special)—Baltimore's team of athletics won the international police track and field meet held at Venable Stadium here Saturday with a total of 128 points. New York representatives were second with 70 points and Toronto, Can., athletes took third with 36. Montreal, Can., scored two points and Yonkers one.

Radio Programs

(Continued from Page 4)

7 Baseball; Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
7:29 Hamilton time; WJZ, "Roxy and his Gang."
9 Aleppo Drum Corps.
9:30 Elsa Bottorff, contralto; Aidan Redmond, baritone.
10 Nora Gladden Winton, contralto.
10:15 Mildred Chapin pianist.
10:30 Baseball; weather.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.
10:45 Radio chef and householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.
11:20 Hamilton time.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (850)

5 p. m.—"The Day in Finance."
5:05 Live-stock and meat report.
6:30 Baseball; dinner dance, Elks' dance band.
6:55 Correct time; Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
7:25 Baseball; weather; continuation of dance program.
8 Wellesley and Forest Hills.
8:30 Percy violin quartet; Muriel G. Blanchard, soprano.
9 Musical program.
9:15 Marcia Nadell, soprano; Julia Amolsky, accompanist; Morris Miller, violin; Rubin Jaffe, violin; Saul Gordon, viola; Celia Phillips, 'cello; Music Lovers Quartet.
9:45 Kahakalau Hawaiians; news.
11:30 From Metropolitan Theater; organ recital by Arthur Martel.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; Rev. Homer J. Armstrong; musical numbers; Jean Sargent.
11:30 News.
12:55 p. m.—Time signals; weather.
1 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
1:29 Today's baseball game; news.
1:35 Shepard Colonial luncheon concert.
2 From Metropolitan Theater; incidental music.
3 News.
3:10 From Braves Field; Boston vs. Cincinnati, reported by Fred Hoey.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)

4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Billy Moran, songs.
5:35 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:55 News.
7:03 Highway bulletin.
7:20 Earle Nelson and his "uke."
7:45 Masterpieces pianist.
8 WEAF, South Sea Islanders.
8:30 WEAF, Goldman band concert; correct time.
9 Steamship Dorothy Bradford orchestra; "Experiences of the Sea," by Captain Crawford.
9:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
10 "Cruising the Air; news.
10:15 Keith's Radio Review.
10:25 E. B. Rideout; radio forecast; weather.

Tomorrow

8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."
8:15 E. B. Rideout, meterologist.
9:30 The Friendly Maids.
10 Anne Bradford's half hour, "Vacation Fancy Work," Anne Bradford; "Cookery Helps," Melinda Talcott.
10:30 The Friendly Maids.
10:35 Caroline Cabot shopping service.
10:50 The Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:40 p. m.—Boston Farmers' Produce Market report.
2:15 Althea Tibbetts, whistler; Margaret Callaghan, soprano.
2:45 C. Albertine Privie, pianist.
3 Arthur Wright, baritone.
3:15 Dance orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (660)

7 p. m.—Longines time; Klein's "Serenading Shoemakers."
7:30 "Roxy and His Gang."
9 Spotlight hour.
10 Longines time; "Moonlight Sextet."
10:30 "Al" Friedman and his orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (610)

6 p. m. — Waldorf - Astoria dinner music.
6:55 Baseball; Madelyn Sheppard and Claude Reese, duets.
7:30 Parnassus trio.
8 South Sea Islanders.
8:30 Goldman Band concert; Howard time.
10 "La Traviata," by the National Grand Opera Company.
11 B. A. Rolfe's orchestra.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—MIAMI, FLA.—Corner beautiful Biscayne Blvd., 4-room suite in co-operative apartment; tile and shower bath, frigidaire, electric dish washer, fully furnished; rental value $167 per month; restricted. Price complete $10,500. CHAS. E. FORGY, 702 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SEATTLE, WASH.—2 and 3-room furnished apartments, $7.50 and up per week. TAFT APARTMENTS, 1215 East Spring St., Seattle.

HELP WANTED

GREETING CARDS

REPRESENTATIVES required in every city and town, excepting those in California, to solicit orders for personal greeting cards; large assortment, attractive designs; parchments, etchings, engraving, etc; postage prepaid; liberal commission; earning capacity $4 to $10 per day; references required; Christian Scientists preferred. SIDNEY B. COHEN CO., Inc., 1957 Eighth Ave. W., Seattle, Wash.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOTEL manager, 20 years hotel experience, is open for position. S-110, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

COLLECTION AGENCIES

COLLECTIONS and ADJUSTMENTS on Pacific Coast; 20 years experience; now and past two years charge collection department Wholesaler's Association of Tacoma; personal calls. J. JAY HAW, Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma, Wash. BONDED.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TWO ladies for vaudeville, pianiste and celliste or violiniste. Call Saturday morning, 10 to 12. JACOB, 473 New York Avenue, Union City, New Jersey.

WOMEN WITH ORGANIZING ABILITY

National woman's organization with 200,000 members and 17 years' experience will add several organizers to its present staff. Applications for these permanent positions will be received from well educated women of pleasing individuality, absolutely free to travel, between ages 28 and 45; no experience necessary; pays while training; drawing account, commission and transportation; if application accepted, will arrange personal interview. Write fully. MRS. POWELL, 33 West 42nd St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT OFFICE MANAGER would like responsible position, familiar with credits and collections. Box G-30, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ACCOUNTANT—Diversified experience, will open, close or write up your books; references. Box L-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HIGH-GRADE bookkeeper and accountant desires position, competent; take charge any set books; excellent experience and references. Box S-54, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED to serve in a Christian Science society located within 10 miles of Boston; Christian Scientist preferred. Box T-249, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO INSTRUCTION

PIANO—Private lessons given; reduced rates for the summer. Box T-248, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY
HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 7177

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

CALDWELL-PEYTON
15 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.—Murray Hill 3123
COURTESY CO-OPERATION

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE/C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive banking, bookkeeping, secretarial, typing and all classes of office positions for men and women. 9 Church St., N. Y. C. Cort. 2363.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Representatives to introduce superior cleansing cream, De Modine, for particular people. Box B-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 802 Fox Building.

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PROFESSIONAL young lady, New York productions, teaching voice, dancing, ukulele; reasonable. EDESON, 73 Riverside, New York Susquehanna 7177.

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130 West 42nd Street, New York City
Wisconsin 1168

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ACCOUNTING WORK of all kinds undertaken; certified reports submitted. AMES NOWELL, C. P. A., Box 3003, Boston.

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GLOBE CARPET CLEANING CO.
94-96 LINCOLN AVE., tel. Mott Haven 5776—Cleaning, renovating and storing of domestic and Oriental Rugs; free call and delivery in New York and vicinity.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover

I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance piano and furniture moving, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Telephone Talbot 2400.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, MASS.—For sale, modern 2-family house, 5 and 6 rooms; steam heat; 5000 ft. land; good condition; price $11,000. Apply owner, 31 Windsor St.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Two large rooms, dressing room, kitchen, bath; unfurnished; in private house near drive. Phone Riverside 8207.

"THREE FIELDS"

Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments 1, 2, 3 and 4 rooms, kitchenette and bath. 1376 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Aspinwall 2820.

WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—New 5-room apartment with sun room and garage; excellent location. Call Arlington 1306-J.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—By family of 3 adults, 5-room apartment, top floor, 2-family house; rent moderate; Christian Scientists preferred. MISS GRACE C. RUTHERFORD, 2096 Tiebout Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

FOR a restful vacation why not try one of the Hatch cottages at Eastham, Cape Cod. Write for particulars to F. C. HATCH, Eastham, Mass.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—Attractive four rooms and bath; housekeeping; suitable two; reasonable; August. VESEY, 342 Madison Ave., New York.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon St., 909—Large, well-furnished room in attractive, quiet home; 4 windows, large closet, also small room; visitors and students accommodated. Kenmore 7831.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 199 De Kalb Ave.—Large and small room, newly decorated, private house, modern conveniences; short walking distance to subways; gentlemen only.

CONCORD, N. H., 25 Broad Ave., near Rollins Park—Front room for transient, $1.50 per day. Address MRS. CORA E. WILSON.

MANSION HOUSE: open May 1st; near bathing beach; homelike surroundings for rest, study and recreation. MRS. HOWARD CASWELL, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

NEW YORK CITY—Greenwich Village—Well-furnished room, bachelor apartment; separate entrances. Box N-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, attractive double room, lavatory, adjoining bath; also single room, large closets; cool, quiet locality; moderate. TRIGGS, 1-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 178th (1366 St. Nicholas) 51—Clean, airy, single; kitchen privilege; elevator; references. Washington Heights 0309.

N. Y. C., 206 WEST 88TH ST.
Very attractive light single, double rooms, water; elevator apartment. MRS. ALLAN.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 136th, Apt. 12—Newly furnished front bedroom adjoining bath; $7.50; kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th, Apt. 51—Two clean, light rooms, $7 and $10; breakfast privilege; elevator.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Lenoir, 1119 Walnut Street—Small homelike hotel, centrally located; rates $1.50 up. Tel. Walnut 7094.

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NEW YORK CITY—Young man desires room with private bath; quiet high-class location; Grand Central section; breakfast optional, permanent; write full particulars. Box R-15, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY—Family of 4, including 2 children, desire nice furnished place, meals, yard till Sept.; commuting to New York. Write FRANK J. FARNEY, 42 West 33rd St.

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WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River, near Annapolis; convenient to Washington and Baltimore; bathing on premises; home grown vegetables. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Maryland.

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Successors to
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Wyatt Building Phone Main 7014

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Ready-to-Wear
FOOTWEAR
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GO TO
NICHOLAS' BEAUTY SHOPPE
Nestle Circuline Permanent Waving
Shampooing Marcelling
3313 Washington Ave. Phone 221

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SERVICE :: GAS :: OIL
W. B. SINCLAIR Phone 231
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—William Fagan News Stand, Woodward Building; Kase & St Clair, 719 14th St., N. W.; Rochelli News Stand, Union Station; Stratford Gift Shop 3320 14th St., N. W.; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol & E Sts.; Frank J. Taylor 1322 N. Y. Avenue; Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; The Capital News Co., 227 B St., Northwest.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts.
Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2502 Washington Ave.
Richmond—Simon News Co.; 8th and Broad Sts.; Union News Co., Broad St. Sta.; Thomas J. Meade, Main Street Station.

WEST VIRGINIA

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Clarksburg—Waldo Hotel News Stand.
Fairmont — Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand.
Wheeling—Fred Yahrling, Wheeler Steel Corp. Bldg.; McLure Hotel Lobby; Bethany Pike, Woodsdale.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS *(Continued)*

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PHONE 850

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SHAMPOOING HAIR CUTTING
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Horner's
Cleaners and Dyers
Cor. Colley and Raleigh Ave. Tel. 22264

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CARTER-WRAY SHOE CO.
227 GRANBY STREET

GALE-FORD CO.
JEWELERS
229 GRANBY STREET

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Residence 38815, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

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118 W. Freemason Street

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Cor. Boush and Tazewell Sts. Phone 26101

PRICE-REYNOLDS HARDWARE COMPANY
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WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

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3% on All Savings
When balance is $500 or more, 3% paid and compounded monthly, subject to check.
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LIGHTING FIXTURES
619-621 E. Main St. Phone Mad. 336

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209 W. Broad Ran. 3771

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

Betty Dew Sweet Shop
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HOME-MADE CAKES—PIES—CANDIES

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND *(Continued)*

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Permanent Waving Shampooing
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We Try to Serve You Best
ROANOKE'S FASHION HEADQUARTERS and SHOPPING CENTER
Visitors Extended a Cordial Welcome

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Roanoke's Leading Department Store
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Smart Feminine Apparel
Hats, Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves, Negligees, Lingerie, Foundation Garments. Everything necessary for My Lady's Wardrobe.
SPIGEL'S
27 Campbell Avenue, ROANOKE, VA.

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CORRECT DRESS FOR WOMEN
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418 S. Jefferson Street, Boxley Building

Z. T. WATSON
Dealer in
FRESH AND CURED MEATS
Stall No. 5, City Market Phone 4213

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Cafeteria
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HUNTINGTON

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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

Prince's Humanity

Indian Social Reformer: The rare spirit of humanity shown by the Prince of Wales in refusing an invitation to witness bull-fights while in Spain, is nowhere appreciated so much as in India, the land of ahimsa. Sports such as hunting, shooting and others which cause destruction and suffering to the dumb creation have been considered the legitimate pastime of royalty. . . . The example set by the president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in England, will, we hope, not be lost on our rulers here. The sanctity in which life, however small, should be held is so beautifully enunciated in the lines:

"Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

Judge: If all the automobiles in the world were laid end to end it would be Sunday afternoon.

How Browning Wrote

Manchester Guardian: Some may think that poets, of all people, might be expected to show due reverence for books, and it must be rather painful for them to learn that the original of Browning's sonnet to Carlo Goldoni, sold recently at Sotheby's, was written on a leaf torn from an eighteenth century book of verse. Nor was this the poet's only offense of the kind. The famous "How They Brought the Good News From Ghent to Aix" was scribbled in pencil over the flyleaf and margins of a copy of Bartoli's "Simboli." In this case Browning had the excuse that the lines came to him when reading on the deck of a vessel off the African coast. But a really efficient and systematic poet would have carried a notebook for the enshrining of such fugitive inspirations.

Ohio State Journal: We suppose posterity's way of complimenting a bride on her good old-fashioned domesticity will be to say cordially: "Why you open cans just like your mother."

The Monitor Reader

1. **Is democracy's light waning?—*Editorial.***
2. **What is novel in graduation gift customs?—*Sundial.***
3. **What gives the right to command?—*Thought for Today.***
4. **What is a new popular outdoor sport?—*Radio Page.***
5. **What six brothers were all famous clock makers?—*Antiques Page.***
6. **What efforts are being made to help the farmer?—*In the Wake of the News.***

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

NUGENT MONCK: "Don't have leading actors and actresses. Change them so often that they cannot be leading."

BISHOP BRENT: "I believe the era of church controversy is over. We are living in an era of church co-operation."

COLONEL LINDBERGH: "Whatever I do will be in close connection with the operation end of flying."

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER: "Air transport today does not pay, but when it does pay it is going to boom."

A Thought for Today

CONTENT thyself to be obscurely good.
—*Addison*

In Lighter Vein

NOT GUILTY

Mate: "Let go the topsail halyards."

College Boy (working way across): "I'm not touching them."

—Gaiety

A difficult lie is a simple matter to a star of the Russian ballet.

MATTER OF CHOICE

"There is always rubbish in the air," says a scientist. Yes, but you're not obliged to listen to it. —*Punch.*

MANUAL LABOR

Boresome Visitor: "Is sculpting very difficult?"

Noted Sculptor: "I wouldn't say that. All one has to do is to get a block of stone and then proceed to knock off the stone one doesn't want."

ALSO BOSTON

The one thing that New York City needs more than anything else is a permanent pave.—*Judge.*

OUT OF THE LIMELIGHT

"What is your opinion of aviation?"

"I don't know anything about it," answered Senator Sorghum. "But I'm afraid of it. If all the ovations are going to airmen, we statesmen may as well take off our coats and learn to fly."—*Washington Star.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1927 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The New Turkey

THE official visit which Mustapha Kemal Pasha is paying to Constantinople represents the end of a breach which began with the Ghazi Pasha's abrupt departure from Constantinople for Anatolia some eight years ago. The armistice between the Allies and Turkey in the autumn of 1918 left Turkey prostrate and leaderless. The wartime leaders, Enver, Talaat, and the remnant of the old Committee of Union and Progress Party had fled or were in hiding, the army was disarmed, the allied fleets lay off Constantinople, and the reins of power, such as they were, lay in the hands of the Old World ministers of a very feeble Sultan. Mustapha Pasha, who had achieved a considerable reputation in the Turkish army during the war, fretted at the weakness of his country and became the leader of a small group which determined to try to revitalize it by refusing to accept the humiliating terms which the Allies seemed likely to dictate, and by reconstituting Turkey on the basis of modern nationalism instead of a medieval Sultanate.

The decision of the Allies to allow Eleutherios Venizelos to occupy Smyrna, which implied the partition of Anatolia, decided Mustapha Kemal. He broke with those in authority in Constantinople, who were for continuing to treat with the Allies, retired into the interior of Anatolia and began to organize a party of resistance on a minimum program known as the Angora Pact. The sequel is well known. After many vicissitudes, during which the Greek army almost reached Angora, the headquarters of the Kemalist Party and army, Mustapha Kemal won a complete victory and the Greek army was forced to a precipitate retreat from Asia Minor. All Greek and many other nationalities were expelled from Turkey, and their lands and places were given to Turks who had previously lived in Europe. The Sultanate was abolished and Turkey became a Republic. But the Ghazi refused to return to Constantinople, the city of corruption, half European, half Asiatic, coveted by Russia, vulnerable to attack, because it was in his opinion unsuitable for the capital of a nationalist state. In consequence, Angora took its place.

Whether Mustapha Pasha could have achieved these remarkable successes if the Allies had not been so divided may well be doubted. But there was never unity in allied counsels. Some proposed that the whole of Turkey should be brought under a mandate, but no one was prepared to undertake such a mandate. Others proposed to establish a separate Armenian state out of Turkish and Russian Armenia, but such a state clearly could not exist without external protection, and no great power was prepared to undertake such protection.

Some wished to throw Turkey, "bag and baggage," out of Europe, but could not agree on the power which was to be given control of Constantinople when the Turks had gone. Others considered that a weakened Turkey—weakened, that is, by the loss of Arabia, Mesopotamia, Syria and most of what was left of its old possessions in Europe, was the least objectionable of all the possible guardians of Constantinople and the narrow straits which separated Europe from Asia. Thus in the event the Allies had very little to do with the final settlement, except in so far as the British Government had the resolution in 1922 to forbid the victorious Turkish armies from crossing from Chanak into Europe once more.

Mustapha Kemal has certainly made a new Turkey externally. The old medieval Turkey has largely disappeared. The prestige of the old Moslem authorities has been challenged, the fez has been abolished, economic development, railways, industries and education occupy the front of the national program in place of tradition and obedience to the caliph. Has Turkey changed inwardly? That is the question which the outside world is inclined to ask. The Turkey of the past has been abused and condemned because of the atrocious political massacres, especially of the Armenians, which have been a recurrent feature of her history, because of the arbitrary and repressive character of her government, because culture and art and civilization have seemed to wither wherever the Turk has taken his rule.

These old days may have passed. Mustapha Pasha, for all the absolutism of his methods of government, may have buried these evil traditions with the other traditions which he has overruled. If so, if he can give to the new Turkey the reputation of justice and liberality as well as of efficiency in material development, he will go down to history as a true benefactor of his people and few will regret the disappearance of Constantinople, for all its historic charm, as the capital of the Turkish state.

British Anthracite Mine Combine

PARTICULARS were given recently in The Christian Science Monitor relating to the financial details of the great anthracite mine combine which has been organized by Sir Alfred Mond. Twenty-four mines are involved, and the capital of the new company, the formation of which has now been approved by the Court of the Railway and Canal Commission, will be £5,000,000.

Sir Alfred has just made public some of the important development plans which he and his fellow directors have in thought. First and foremost, he is looking to the Canadian market for a substantial expansion of the export sales from the combine's group of mines. The present merger is the outcome of a smaller one carried through by Sir Alfred several years ago, and one of the first new enterprises of that body was to form a subsidiary company to establish itself at Montreal and to erect a plant there to deal with Welsh anthracite. The export of the combine has in consequence risen from a very small amount to over a hundred thousand tons in the past six months.

Sir Alfred points out that the Canadian consumption of 5,000,000 tons a year is more than the total output of the Welsh anthracite mines, and he hopes, as a result of the new economies and price reduction which will be made possible by the larger unification, to obtain a much greater share of this market.

In the light of his well-known views on the question of establishing selling agencies within the coal industry, and thus cutting out all superfluous distribution costs, it is expected that this policy will be followed in the administration of the combine. Sales will be organized direct, with as few intermediaries as possible. Production will be carefully regulated, according to the demand at any given time, and the mines can now be reorganized and re-equipped on a common plan, designed to yield the highest efficiency and the lowest production costs. Skilled management is of course a supremely important factor in the success of a great technical undertaking of this kind, and Sir Alfred intends to devote special attention to this matter.

Anticipating considerable savings and an increase in competitive ability from these various changes, the combine is carrying out a survey of all its principal foreign markets with the object of discovering how the demand for Welsh anthracite can be stimulated.

The human factor is not being left out of account. Whatever opposition and criticism Sir Alfred Mond may have aroused by his political views, it is generally admitted that in the great chemical and nickel industries, with which he has hitherto been most prominently associated, his labor policy has been progressive and enlightened. He is now seeking ways of eliminating the grievances which have caused much discontent and bitterness in the past among the anthracite workers as well as among the ordinary coal miners of South Wales.

Money in the United States

TUCKED away on an inconspicuous back page of that admirable compendium of world-wide information and opinion, The Living Age, we find this utterance credited to a recent visitor to this country, Ramsay MacDonald:

> America is a very large country. It is tremendously prosperous. Over there you get money almost for the asking. Money is flowing through the place.

It is not imaginable that Mr. MacDonald asked for money on his recent visit. Perhaps if he had he would have qualified somewhat his estimate of the ease with which that useful commodity is to be obtained in this land. So far as the published quotations tell, interest rates—that is to say, the price asked by banks for the use of money—were about 1 per cent higher yesterday in New York than in London. Probably interviews with the promoters of various promising business enterprises or commendable public undertakings dependent upon voluntary subscriptions for their support would result in sharp dissension from Mr. MacDonald's view.

It is quite true that most of the people of the United States are prosperous; true, too, that there are exceptions to that prosperity, such as those concerned in the textile and shoe industries of New England, the farmers of the middle West suffering from necessary deflation, and the victims of the Mississippi floods. But in the main prosperity exists. It exists primarily because America is the home of a working people, a thrifty people, a self-denying people.

The measure of their industry is expressed in the statistics of national production, never before so great; that of their thrift, in the records of accumulations in savings banks, insurance companies and building associations; that of their self-denial, in the fruits of the prohibition law which have very materially enhanced the proportions of the first two evidences of prosperity.

But it is misleading to talk of money being given for the asking or flowing like water in the United States. It is available to him who brings useful service of hands or intellect to exchange for it. It does not come gratuitously, but as the result of intensive industry; nor would so much be available for the stimulation of productive industry were not the way to wasteful expenditure for liquor barred. To contemplate covetously American prosperity will avail others nothing. To study conditions in their own countries which make for impoverishment would be of greater service. If the amount of money expended annually for drink in the British Isles were spent for homes and home comforts, useful industry would be stimulated and the standard of living raised.

As to an American Language

PROF. HENRY ALEXANDER of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., made out a strong case the other day before 300 students of the Harvard summer school against there being an American language. He explained that the authorities who defend the existence of the American language base their arguments largely on a comparison of the common American dialect with pure literary English, and urged that the only true criterion of speech in any age or land is the language used by the better educated people. He did not believe that such individuals in America use language much different from those similarly privileged in England, and therefore claimed that no real plea can be made for the existence of a separate American language.

All of which must be admitted. Indeed, the very fact that an Englishman can come to America or an American can go to England and find not the slightest difficulty in making himself understood or in understanding those with whom he is brought in contact carries with it the strongest argument against the speech of the one being in any great wise different from that of the other. But just the same, does not the multitude of differences of inflection and expression in the modes of address in the two countries give a certain reason for the claim that the tongue spoken in England is English and that spoken in America is American?

It is true that basically they are the same, and this fact none can ever successfully deny. But there is something more to a language than its origin. Emerson wrote that a language is a city, to the building of which every human being brought a stone. And when one remembers that the process of Americanization, as it is most rightly designated to connote that mental union with the United States which is so vital a feature of the education of an alien in the duties and privileges of American citizenship, includes a working knowledge of the language spoken here, it would seem just to speak of it as the American tongue. Moreover, while the foundation of that tongue is pointed to with pride as being the language of the mother country, the close association therewith of other languages may be expected to produce a certain enrichment and an added flexibility in due course of time. Why should there be any objection to that language spoken in America being characterized as American if thereby the individuality of the people be somewhat more clearly defined?

At the University of Virginia

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, in Williamstown, Mass., which has for six years enjoyed something of a monopoly in the discussion of international affairs in midsummer, is to have a rival this year. The challenge is sounded from the South, from the University of Virginia, which announces a summer institute of public affairs, with a most interesting program. Among those who are scheduled are John H. Clarke, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who will talk of "The League of Nations As It Is Today"; Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, who will elucidate "The Nation's Business"; Ogden L. Mills, who discusses problems of taxation; Daniel C. Roper, who will talk of agricultural problems, and Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, who speaks of municipal government and the future of American democracy. Besides these, and other stated lecturers, there are to be round-table discussions of the sort made attractive at Williamstown.

All students of public affairs will welcome this progressive step on the part of the historic university that Jefferson founded. There could seem to be no spot more fitting for a free, tolerant and searching discussion of problems of government and economics. The great political philosopher, who in his first inaugural address as President of the United States said, "Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it," would look with high approval upon this consecration of the school he founded, to the discussion of the political problems of the present moment. It is an admirable thing that the South should march thus shoulder to shoulder with New England in the endeavor to secure the truth concerning the political affairs of the world.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper

IS THE New England supper on the verge of disappearance? We doubt it very much. Though substitution of dinner for supper has been gradually developing in the past quarter of a century, "supper" still persists in old New England families both in name and in character.

In the old days in all New England there were three meals on weekdays and two on Sundays. Approximately breakfast came at 6 a. m., dinner at noon and supper at 6 p. m. On Sunday breakfast was served—no, no, breakfast was "ready"—at about 8 o'clock and dinner at almost any time between 2 and 4 p. m. If the children started "fussin' " along about bedtime they stood a fairly good chance of getting a cookie, a doughnut, or a cracker.

There are probably a great many of today's New Englanders who speak of dinner with a mental reservation that "it's supper just the same" and no amount of revision of the customs of their forefathers ever will make "supper time" anything else but "supper time," even though dinner may be served.

The "late suppers" which prevail today were unknown to the early generations of New Englanders. How could they have "late suppers" when tradition required of them that the kerosene lights be "blown out" promptly at 9 o'clock in the evening? It makes little difference to the New Englander who traces his lineage back to pre-revolutionary days whether modern society shall insist upon advancing dinner to supper and supper to a midnight luncheon or not, the real, old-time, traditional supper at or about 6 o'clock in the evening will continue to be "supper" even though it may be tagged "dinner" and to all intents and purposes be "dinner."

Editorial Notes

In its leading editorial—an article entitled "Loss Is Gain"—the Galley Proof, a four-page sheet published by the Master Printers' Federation of Chicago, includes some excellent advice. It urges, for instance, a ruthless shake-up of our mental attitudes, justifying its title in part thus:

> This process, if we are earnest and honest with ourselves, will most likely convince us that the time has arrived to take our loss on a big bunch of worthless mental junk and dump it into the rubbish heap where it belongs.

In declaring at a meeting of dry administrators in Washington that he believed that prohibition could be made to pay its way, Seymour Lowman said what the wets can hardly be expected to applaud. Collections in the past, he added, have been ridiculously low, "and we are positive that they can be doubled or trebled with co-operative attention on the part of the administrators." That sounds good.

The decision just reached that the girl students who go to England upon the invitation of the National Union of Students will be entertained by families of note, should be fruitful of good results. Hence to the Duchess of Atholl, who is mainly responsible for the action taken, sincere thanks are due. Such entertainment as the girls will thus receive cannot but make for kindlier sentiments between the two nations.

The Geneva conferees will find barbed words of little use in trimming armaments, but some of those spears beaten into pruning hooks might help.

A Byrd, never before seen there, is likely soon, it is understood, to make his appearance in the Antarctic skies.

The farmer and the lawmaker can both raise the value of their product by limiting output.

Straw bonnets for horses seem to be another scarce article of merchandise.

A Wilderness Village

AFTER two days I left Badajoz for Cáceres, the capital of the next province to the north. The distance was twenty leagues across the Sierra de San Pedro, the stiff flame of which I had seen from the walls of Badajoz when I turned my back on Portugal and faced Spain for the first time.

The best way to Cáceres was eastward by the red main road along the valley of the shallow Guadiana to Merida, the ancient capital of the Romans, and thence northward by the Roman Via Plata to Cáceres. But the cross-country route which I chose, though for some distance roadless, was very much quicker. It lay through an almost uninhabited wilderness and in those sixty miles there were only two hamlets.

I walked beneath the blue, hot altitudes of the day on a road that was wielded round and out of Badajoz, and resounded upon the wilderness like a sword, a hot sword with the jagged bite of flint to it.

The wilderness grew dark and blunt as a beard upon the rippling hills of barley below it. There was a seemingly limitless expanse of encina, that dark, evergreen, stubbly oak covering an undesirable disorder of huge bowlders and fresh pasturage. The wilderness was alight with flowers, with irises, roses, daisies, heather and broom, and that dark tangy lavender as strong as incense.

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There were bushes of white flowers, floppy and abundant as country girls, lilies, which they call the lilies of San Nicolas. The oaks, dark as Saracens, and each pooled in its own shape of shadow, were changing the dulled leaves of the old season for the lighter, the tenderer ones of the new. Like a green cloud the spring lay its changes on them.

The earth was vibrant with insects and little animals. As my boots thudded on the turf lizards in plenty slipped away into the fissures of the rocks in bright chorus of flight, and from their hiding places watched with their uncanny backward glance. Down the perilous bark of the trees high black ants legged their way toward crowded holes by the roots.

The grasses were embroidered with weird insects, mysteriously colored beetles; and grasshoppers, like a host of minute green knifegrinders, sliced to pieces the lower air of the grasses and plants.

The sun stamped overhead and there was no shade upon that broad sword of road. There was no wind; the air was torrid and silent, but for the singing or crying of a startled bird or a happy one, now and then, like the spurtling up of a rod of water "in a dry and thirsty land where no water is."

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In the end the road petered out in a ruinous hamlet, a few red roofs jumbled together as in a brick yard, and became a rocky path, and this, in time, broke up into a confused ramage of sheep tracks. I pushed along these through the deep swathes of heat, guessing my way by the sun. At six in the evening I descended into a valley where the village of La Roca trembled like a heap of white-hot pottery in a green kiln of hills.

At the posada of one Celestino Esteban I entered and, after saluting the innkeeper's wife, walked to the coolest corner of the cavernous place and scooped a dipper of cold water out of a wide-waisted earthenware jar, half as tall as myself—which is the custom and privilege of the traveler in Spain, country of great water drinkers.

The posada was a long stone archway or tunnel running the breadth of the building, with two or three rooms on either side in one of which, the kitchen, was a log fire smoldering. The archway led to the courtyard and the stables where the earth was weighted with the heat like a beast with a load. But, inside, the posada was as cold as a cellar. To sit there was to plunge oneself, as it were, into a cistern of water.

The innkeeper's wife was a large, strong-voiced woman who shouted about the place like a man. As the hours passed and she had fried me four eggs in a reek of olive oil in the stick fire and given me a stump of bread (pan de hoy: today's bread as the Spaniards say sarcastically of the bread that is as hard as timber), she looked after one or two arriving peasants. They drove their beasts through the archway and into the yard beyond it. By midnight the inn was full.

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I was given a clean bed in an alcove looking onto the passage and the peasants threw themselves upon sacks of straw and slept, as it were, in volleys under vivid red and yellow blankets. The night was cold as stone and that floor could not have been a soft one. By four in the morning they had risen and gone away with their donkeys.

But this is advancing too quickly. Fortified by the eggs I walked about the village with everyone's gaze on me. The men were still in the fields, but the women were sitting on their doorsteps in large, gossiping sewing parties. As I passed some groups voices became belfries of laughter, but others stopped both talk and stitch and watched me suspiciously, with needle in air.

I crossed the village stream by a footbridge near the church, which was matted by a huge stork's nest, and walked by the stream past the backs of the houses. The sun went down and the air became quickly cool and sweet and young with the incoming odors of the barley fields and the wilderness. From the groves where the stems were beginning to bud, rose like a dew the tenuous perfume of orange blossom.

In Spain, when the brassy day has pounded out in dust and yellow, in creeps the cool perfumed music of the dusk.

There was a group of men mending a wheel by the stream, dark, lanky, hairy creatures in steep-crowned hats and corduroy, who were arguing as to whether it was better to put the rim of the wheel on with bolts or to swell the wood with water.

"A good wheel rings like a church bell," cried one of the men—but not like a Spanish church bell I could have told him—"A bad one is dull as tin."

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Seeing me and greeting me, he stopped the argument, and all turned to me. In a moment I was among friends. "How are you?" he asked. "How is your family? I hope your mother and father are well. You are married? I hope your wife and children are well. Is your country good and rich like this, with a lot of work in it? How old are you?"

One of them with cropped hair, a nimble man who was holding the wheel, advised me to go and see the Mayor. "For," said he, "the Mayor always gives a poor, honest traveler a few pence. Not to everyone, but a man who is a ne'er-do-well would never dare go near the Mayor."

Before the stars pricked out I climbed into the stillness of a hill and looked down upon the village. The violet darkness was beginning to sharpen and simplify the big forms of the hills and they closed in like a cloak. All was silent except below in the village. From it came the sound of the goat bells twinkling with music like clear stars. And then came the deeper babble of the sheep bells, like brooks of water.

The village rang, twinkled and spoke like spring water beading to its pool. There were the sporadic spells of dog barking. Children screamed like birds. As I sat there I could hear over some old track the bumping of a slow cart. Over a field of beans loomed a tall black form as soundlessly as rising smoke—a woman erect as a tower, with a water jar, going home from a spring in the field.

Red fires of wood now flared up in the yards of the village. The little plaza which had been empty of all but sun when I had arrived was now dark and loud as a rookery, with men talking furiously in groups. The air was aqueous with bells. In the sky came a big star deep and bright as a flaming candle.

V. S. P.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE first entirely Japanese play to be produced in Paris has been intrusted to Firmin Gémier, the well-known actor-manager of the Odéon. It is, of course, translated into French and in that form is entitled "Le Masque." In order that the details should be as accurate as possible, M. Gémier obtained the assistance of Japanese experts to arrange the staging and the action. The principal part is that of Yashao taken by M. Gémier himself. He is a maker of masks. The plot is amusing in its quaint simplicity. The daughters of Yashao wish to learn the manners of the most cultured classes. Masters of elocution and of etiquette come to teach them. Unfortunately, however, the family forgets to make masks which are ordered, and when a Prince who has given them a commission enters and finds that his commands have been neglected, he behaves in a very different fashion from that taught by the masters of deportment. All, however, ends well: the Prince is mollified. Doubtless there is a satiric intent, but it is not stressed, and the story is delightful.

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There was a brilliant gala in the Hôtel Lauzun the other day. Probably there is no more interesting house in Paris than this seventeenth-century mansion which stands on the little island known as the Ile Saint-Louis. It is a veritable artistic treasure and its history is romantic. Built in 1650, it was sold to Lauzun, who married the Grande Mademoiselle—the cousin of Louis XIV. Afterward it went into the possession of the Marquis de Richelieu, who played a part second only in importance to that of the illustrious Cardinal. It had other famous occupants until, in the middle of the nineteenth century, it was let out in flats. Among the tenants were the painter Boissard and the poets Théophile Gautier and Baudelaire.

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When Col. Charles Lindbergh was in Paris he was willing to sign his name for anybody who could contrive to approach him. There must therefore be many hundreds of his autographs in France. Yet in spite of their multiplicity they are valued highly. Thus the other night Les Amis de la France, wishing to raise money, put up at auction an autographed letter sent to the society by Lindbergh and an autographed photograph. The bidding was brisk and prices ran up. Eventually the letter was knocked down for 20,000 francs and the photograph for 35,000 francs.

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The American Club in Paris has become one of the most important institutions and at its luncheons the most authoritative declarations are made by the highest personages. Raymond Poincaré did not hesitate to come to this club, which enjoys as great prestige as any foreign associations in the land, to make his memorable utterance on the subject of the proposed Franco-American Pact. For the first time he, on behalf of the Government, spoke out clearly and publicly on the desirability of a document which, though diplomatic in character, transcends the ordinary diplomatic and therefore formal treaties between peoples. There can now be no doubt that France will be more than glad to sign such a pact, though, as M. Poincaré remarked, whether Franco-American friendship is put down on paper or not, it exists as it has existed for the past 150 years, with common ineffaceable memories.

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A Salon of American Artists will bring together the best men now working in France. It will be held in the Seligmann Gallery (the former Palace of Prince Sagan) and has been arranged by Edward L. Bernays. Of recent years the number of American artists who make their headquarters in Paris has vastly increased, though it should not be forgotten that long before the war there was a good nucleus of American painters at Montparnasse. These artists have been invited to send their works, and no restrictions have been made concerning entries nor are any fees to be charged. It is hoped to show the French public—as well as the American public in France—a cross-section of American output. M. Seligmann says, "We want this exhibition to be regarded as a token of our feelings toward America. We want to promote Franco-American relations in the arts and to make American artists realize that there are no barriers between them and the French public."

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Montparnasse has long been considered the peculiar center of French and foreign artists, but year after year it becomes more crowded and some of the newcomers are perhaps rather the hangers-on of art. There is now a proposal to form an artist colony outside the city in the little village of Sceaux-Robinson. Sceaux-Robinson is noted for its restaurants in the tree-tops. One may climb a little ladder up a tall chestnut tree to a comfortable box built among the branches where one takes one's meals amid the swaying foliage. This is the site that has been chosen for a model village. It is seven kilometers from Paris and is easily accessible. A start has been made and before long a considerable group of painters and writers will be congregated beyond the walls.

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If all goes well the Theatrical Guild of New York, one of the most notable theatrical producing organizations in America, will send a company to Paris next year to produce a series of plays. Lawrence Langner, one of the original founders of the guild, is preparing the way and he states that some of the best players are ready to appear in Paris. Pierre Loving, the representative of the guild, has conducted negotiations with the Odéon theater and there is little doubt that there will be substantial backing for the enterprise. The International Theater movement is making the most remarkable progress and Paris is aiming at becoming the cosmopolitan capital of the drama. Italian, German and English companies, Russian and Austrian companies, have already visited Paris, and it is to be hoped that, in spite of the greater distance, the United States will also be adequately represented.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Obedience to Law"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial entitled "Obedience to Law," must strike at many a heart and call forth deep-felt gratitude.

Human nature is not naturally inclined toward restrictions of any kind, and the meaning of law and the obedience thereto has to be learned many times through human suffering. The child taught early by his parents the meaning of the Ten Commandments as the outcome of love and not fear, is equipped with the strong armor of God, and a proper sense of the protecting power of all righteous human laws.

The example of the home where strict obedience to law is put into practice has carried millions of people across the troubled waters of human existence into a haven where obedience no longer is a question of opinion, but the natural expression of faith in good.

Calgary, Alta., Can. SVEND PONTOPPIDAN BROBY.

Monitor News Always Fresh

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Although the actual news published in the MONITOR is about ten days old when the paper reaches me, the feature of its being really world wide gives, I know well, much more information than can be obtained in any mere local paper. Thus no matter in what part of the world one may be, this fact insures that most of it is quite "fresh." (MRS.) J. L. PENROSE LAMBE.

Dieppe, France.